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12 DECEMBER 1986

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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12 DECEMBER 1986

**USSR REPORT**  
**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SOLOVYEV REPLIES TO PROPAGANDA WORKERS QUESTIONS

PM051115 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed account of 27 September question and answer session between Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and ideological aktiv members: "People Are the Main Factor"; first three grafis are editorial introduction]

[Text] As already reported, a meeting of the Leningrad party organization's ideological aktiv was held 27 September. Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party obkom, delivered a report on the main guidelines for accelerating the socioeconomic development of Leningrad and oblast in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

"Whatever tasks we tackle, the most important role in its implementation ultimately belongs to people and depends on their professional training, creative initiative, ideological conviction, and high awareness," the keynote speaker said. "There is no task more honorable or more noble than to consistently uphold these moral values of ours."

Yu.F. Solovyev answered numerous questions put by propaganda workers. Because the problems raised in these questions are of interest to a wide circle of Leningraders, the newspaper today is carrying the answers to a number of these questions.

Question: What practical measures are planned to retool light industry enterprises?

Answer: For a number of reasons half as much in capital investments was assimilated at light industry installations in the 11th 5-year plan as in the preceding period. Because of that the pace of renewal of obsolete and worn-out technological equipment substantially decreased. Fixed production capital (not notable for its newness) has aged perceptibly. For a number of years questions of improving workers' working and living conditions have not been tackled properly. For these reasons the outflow of working cadres has increased, and the number of working people in the sector has decreased during this period by more than 12,000.

That is why--on the initiative of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and with the support of the CPSU Central Committee--a special USSR Council of Ministers order was adopted at the start of this year to carry out work to retool and remodel light industry production associations and enterprises in Leningrad and oblast during the 12th 5-year plan.

This document envisages allocating in the 12th 5-year plan R460 million in capital investments--including R165 million for construction and installation work (which is four times the amount assimilated in the previous 5-year period)--for retooling and remodeling production associations and enterprises and also for building housing, children's preschool establishments, and other nonproduction facilities. The spinning and weaving mills of the "Vozrozhdeniye" Association and the V. Slutskaya Cotton Printing Factory will undergo a virtual rebirth and at the following places buildings will be constructed and equipped with new equipment--the "Igrushka" Association, the "Volna" and "Bolshevik" Sewn Goods Associations, branches of sewn goods associations in the cities of Sestroretsk, Pavlovsk, Vyborg, and Vsevolozhsk, and the fur association in the city of Kingisepp. The fulling and felting association, the "Sever" Fancy Goods Association, the Bebel Leather Goods Association, the "Rassvet" Sewing Association, and the Lomonosov Porcelain Plant are to be remodeled. The resources of special construction organizations have been called in to carry out this work. In addition the order permits a mobile mechanized column to be organized in Leningrad to carry out additional work to remodel and retool light industry enterprises. Apart from what has been mentioned, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of resolutions for the manufacture of equipment for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry using machine-building ministries' resources in the current 5-year plan. A substantial proportion of this equipment will go into our enterprises.

All this will make it possible to increase labor productivity by at least 20 percent at Leningrad enterprises during the 5-year period, considerably increase the output of items with high consumer qualities, and expand their range.

**Question:** What measures are being taken to improve the quality of footwear (especially children's footwear) produced by Leningrad enterprises?

**Answer:** This is a really painful problem. In recent years our footwear workers have lost their former prestige. The reasons for this situation have been discussed several times. Today we must break through the existing situation and organize the output of good-quality footwear, and on a mass scale too. Steps are being taken to achieve this.

In 1986 the "Skorokhod" Association launched the two new types of children's footwear and eight new fashion styles and introduced three new technological processes to improve quality and expand the range of children's footwear, which will make it possible to increase their production by eight percent as a whole this year compared with last year. In 1986 the Models Center elaborated around 550 new models of children's footwear and around 100 models

for older people. Measures are being taken at present to improve the association's structure and strengthen its economic leadership. Work is being carried out in conjunction with specialists from the GDR to retool the enterprise. The outlined package of measures should have a substantial effect on improving the quality of footwear with the Leningrad trademark.

Question: The Leningrad Agroindustrial Committee decided to do away with production associations in the food industry in Leningrad, and as a result a number of small enterprises are being created which are unprepared for independent activity because they do not have the necessary material base for independence. Did the city agroindustrial committee not act too early in liquidating the associations?

Answer: In the creation of the Leningrad Agroindustrial Committee based on production associations, administrations were created following the lines of the food industry sectors. Major enterprises previously belonging to associations with the rights of production units were granted legal independence. Small subdivisions of the former associations are still subordinate of the chief combines and enterprises with the rights of branches. During the course of restructuring the administrative structure of enterprises in industry's food sectors the administrative-managerial apparatus was reduced 20 percent.

Question: Will the practice of taking on nonlocal workers at Leningrad enterprises up to the ceiling--which seriously complicates the solution of the housing problem in the city--be halted in the 12th 5-year plan?

Answer: During the 11th 5-year plan the number of workers granted limited permits in Leningrad was reduced from 36,900 in 1981 to 26,400 in 1985.

In the future, as the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program is implemented on an ever wider scale and as measures to increase the effective utilization of the active part of fixed capital, withdraw obsolete equipment, and organize two- and three-shift working of progressive machine tools and devices are carried out, the aforementioned tendency will increase dynamically.

Question: Some 400,000 people live in Frunzenskiy Rayon. At the same time we feel a great need for cultural institutions and sports facilities. The planned construction of a second movie theater is perhaps not the most important thing for us, because families have television sets. But the construction of a stadium, a pool, and a theater is not planned. Perhaps there is still a possibility of reviewing and resolving this question in the not-too-distant future?

Answer: There was no construction of cultural or sports facilities, excluding local outdoor sports and children's areas, in Frunzenskiy Rayon in the 11th 5-year plan. In shaping the plan for the 12th 5-year period the rayon organizations once more made proposals to build a theater, an up-to-standard stadium, baths, a wedding palace, and other sociocultural facilities.

On the basis of the own-resources method the following will be built within the district territory in the 12th 5-year plan: five sports and play complexes including up to 27 small sports components; and autonomously financed sports and play complex with a rehabilitation center; and a prefabricated pool in the "Obukhovo" industrial zone.

The plan for the 12th 5-year period envisages the construction of a riding school; a 1,100-seat movie theater; and 2 libraries containing 200,000 volumes.

The following issues will be tackled in the annual plans: the construction of a music boarding school; a swimming pool for School No. 360; and a group stadium at School No. 296.

It is planned to build sports field facilities within the urban development complexes. The question of the construction of a theater will be examined in shaping the plan for the 13th 5-year plan. There is agreement from the USSR Gosplan for this.

Question: What are the possible prospects for a real reduction in or even eradication of the established practice of sending out engineering and technical workers to do agricultural work and man vegetable bases, especially in the fall?

Answer: There is a substantial difficulty in the way of a rapid solution to this quite acute problem, and that is the lack of a good machine-building base. There is still a very low percentage of mechanized harvesting of vegetables and potatoes in our country. This year the situation has been more complicated because the fields were simply flooded. The bulk of the harvest is having to be gathered by hand.

Of course, this problem requires a fundamental solution on a countrywide scale. This was the topic of conversation at the meetings between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and workers in the Kuban and Stavropol Kray. No doubt measures will be taken to develop machine building for agriculture. As for the Leningrad region, we must orient ourselves today toward increasing technical assistance to the countryside.

Work is being carried out to mechanize processing and packaging of vegetable produce at bases and storehouses. For example, the creation of a TOK-15 line at the Vyborg Vegetable Base is currently being completed. It will be able to dispatch washed and packaged potatoes to the stores. It is planned to build a number of facilities at other fruit and vegetable bases too.

Question: How is the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Income" being implemented in Leningrad?

Answer: First of all it must be noted that this problem continues to be an acute one both for the country as a whole and for Leningrad and the oblast. Today we have to fully share the alarm recently expressed by the party

Central Committee that at local level the struggle against unearned income is still developing at an intolerably slow rate and that in some places work in this direction has not even started. We recently checked the state of affairs in a number of rayons and saw for ourselves that CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, local soviets, primary party organizations, trade unions, the Konsenol, and labor collectives are showing very little concern about questions of eradicating mismanagement, wastefulness, and abuses. As a result of this, the number of cases of embezzlement, bribery, extortion, and other similar crimes is not only not diminishing but is even growing. A particularly bad situation has come about at enterprises and organizations under the jurisdiction of Leningrad Gorispolkom trade, public catering, and consumer services main administrations and the Leningrad Fruit and Vegetable Industry Main Administration, at meat and dairy industry associations, the Leningrad Food Combine, the Krupskaya Confectionary Association, vegetable bases, and consumer cooperatives. Little is being done to tackle cadre questions in these places, full restitution is not being made for damage done to the state, and monitoring and auditing services are inactive.

Despite the fact that the law enforcement organs have stepped up the struggle against embezzlers, bribe takers, speculators, and specifiers, the state of affairs still cannot be deemed satisfactory because very many causes and conditions giving rise to these negative phenomena have persisted over a long period. Comrades' courts are still inactive at enterprises, personnel from the Service to Combat Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation and the voluntary people's teams do not often call at enterprise front offices or trade outlets.

We plan to discuss the current situation in the near future and call strictly to account all those charged with tackling these questions.

Question: How has the consumption of wine and vodka changed in Leningrad since the measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism came into force?

Answer: Since the introduction of the well-known party and government resolutions, the number of trade outlets selling alcoholic drinks in Leningrad and oblast has decreased from 3,414 to 1,547, that is, has more than halved. In the first 9 months of the current year consumption of alcoholic drinks has decreased by R45.6 million in monetary terms.

Question: What measures will be taken to improve suburban railroad services?

Answer: With a view to improving suburban railroad services capital repairs have been carried out on 159 km of track, including 85 km on the Leningrad-Moscow line Leningrad-Volkhovstroy and Leningrad-Malya Vishera direction. The traffic capacity of certain sections has been increased.

Some 55 platforms have been extended to provide for 12-car passenger trains, and by the end of the year 102 platforms will have been extended.

On the Leningrad-Pupyshevo and Leningrad-Mshinskaya sections doubled 20-car trains have been organized to run on preholiday days and holidays to transport gardeners, and for this purpose platforms have been extended or built to the corresponding length at the Sortirovochnaya, KM106, and Leninskiy Prospekt halts and at Mshinskaya station.

With the startup of the "Rybat'skoye" subway, the departure of 12 pairs of trains has been organized from the corresponding Rybat'skoye railroad station.

To improve the transport of gardeners (including inhabitants of Kolpin and Tosno), the routes of five electric trains have been extended to Chudovo and Babino, where garden plots have been allocated for working people from Kolpinskiy, Petrogradskiy and Vasileostrovskiy Rayons.

New automatic ticket machines and electronic ticket checking machines have been introduced at Leningrad stations.

The work being carried out will make it possible to maintain suburban railroad schedules more strictly and improve passenger services.

Question: Are there any plans to increase the living space accounting norm for placement on the list for improved housing conditions?

Answer: No increase in the living space accounting norm for placement on the improved housing list is planned in the immediate future.

At the same time a change in the accounting norm is possible in the future in connection with the imminent realization of the task of providing a separate apartment or dwelling house for practically every family by the year 2000.

On 23 September this year the CPSU obkom bureau laid down the main guidelines for resolving this task.

Question: How is the problem being tackled of utilizing vacant rooms, especially in the city's central rayons?

Answer: At the present time there are around 8,000 empty rooms in Leningrad's central rayons. A considerable number of these have been empty for a long time. It is not easy to fill these rooms, because citizens with the right to improved housing conditions are demanding separate apartments or rooms in apartments with only a few residents and with all conveniences. The rooms in question are as a rule in large communal apartments without a hot water supply.

To solve this problem Leningrad Gorispolkom adopted a decision in May this year which extended the rights of seven central city rayispolkoms (Vasileostrovskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Leninskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Petrogradskiy, and Smolininskiy Rayispolkoms) in utilizing this living space.

Thus, as multi-occupied apartments (five or more rooms) without hot water supply or baths are vacated, in a number of cases it is permitted to have them equipped with baths, extend the communal areas, and give the extra unoccupied space to citizens suffering from chronic diseases or to families living in one room with grown-up children. Or to give the vacated space to spouses or relatives living at different addresses to unite families or bring people closer to their place of work. Or to assign the rooms--irrespective of size--to other members of a family when premises are acquired for part of the family. In individual cases it is permitted to transfer rooms to the rayon housing exchange stock.

However, these measures are not sufficient to solve the problem. For this reason Leningrad gorispolkom has been instructed--starting in the current 5-year period--to ensure an increase in the volume of comprehensive capital repairs to dwelling houses, especially in the city's central rayons, and to elaborate an effective system of distribution and redistribution of vacated living space.

Question: How will cooperative housing construction be developed in Leningrad?

Answer: Under the plan for Leningrad's comprehensive economic and social development in 1986-1990 the construction of housing construction cooperative homes with an overall area of 2.02 million square meters is envisaged--which is over 20 percent of the whole volume of housing construction during the 12th 5-year plan.

Forty percent of housing construction cooperative homes will be constructed according to individual designs. The main areas of mass housing construction are Zhdanovskiy and Nevskiy Rayons. Housing construction cooperative homes will also be constructed in rayons where there was mass housing construction in previous years.

Question: What are the prospects for the development of the material base of culture, particularly Leningrad theaters, and for the preservation of architectural monuments?

Answer: The allegations about a lack of concern for preserving and augmenting the important elements of the country's spiritual culture, such as Leningrad's historical and architectural monuments, are unfounded. The palace complexes of Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, Gatchina, and Lomonosov, reconstructed from ruins through the efforts of craftsmen and artist-restorers, are the best testimony to the scale of what has been done.

There are shortcomings and omissions in this sector as a result of a practice which was condemned at the 27th party congress. I am talking about the ingrained practice of allocating only residual resources to the development of the sociocultural sphere.

Today the situation is being remedied. More favorable conditions are being created for expanding the scale of work to restore architectural monuments. In particular, in the 12th 5-year plan it is already planned to complete the repair and renovation of the former "Velikan" movie theater, the Maliy Opera and Ballet Theater, the Musical Comedy Theater, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, the All-Union A.S. Pushkin Museum, and the Saltykov-shchedrin Public Library. At the same time the technical and economic groundwork is being carried out for similar work at the A.S. Pushkin Theater, the Leningrad Soviet Theater, the V.F. Komissarzhevskaya Theater, and the A.Ya. Vaganovaya Choreography Institute.

In the current 5-year period the capacities of the "Restavrator" Association will increase 40 percent, and a new workshop is being created there to carry out general construction work. The consolidation of user services at the Pushkin and Lomonosov museum complexes will also further the aims.

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CSO: 1800/123

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RSFSR SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES ANTIDRINK ACTIVITY

PM310925 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] The latest RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum has taken place, examining the question of further increasing the republic courts' role in preventing and curtailing crimes and other offenses connected with drunkenness and alcoholism and ensuring the clear-cut and unswerving execution of legislation directed at the struggle against this social evil.

At the plenum it was stressed that the eradication of drunkenness and moonshining is an important integral part of the work being actively carried out in the country toward improving the moral climate.

It was noted that despite some stepping up of court activity in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, there are still serious shortcomings in this work, undermining the effective application of anti-alcohol legislation.

The plenum directed RSFSR courts to fundamentally improve work concerning the complete and thorough exposure and elimination of the causes and conditions encouraging drunkenness at work and in life and make consistent and effective use of all legal means provided by the law in the struggle against this dangerous evil, one of the basic causes for the majority of crimes and other offenses committed.

The importance was pointed out of creating an atmosphere of general condemnation of those who overindulge in alcoholic drinks, utilizing with these goals in mind the examination of cases of drunkenness and alcoholism at massive sessions of actual enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and in offenders' home neighborhoods and other ways of expanding publicity for court activity and informing the population of the court decisions carried out.

Taking into account the particular social danger of juveniles and young people getting involved in drunkenness, the courts must investigate thoroughly all known cases of juvenile involvement in drunkenness and intoxication and the sale to them of alcoholic drinks and must resolve the question of instituting proceedings provided by the law against adults guilty of this.

**Particular attention must be concentrated on elucidating the circumstances in which juveniles are reduced to a state of intoxication by persons who are officially in their charge.**

**Ya. Sukharev, RSFSR justice minister, and N.S. Trubin, RSFSR deputy prosecutor, took part in the plenum's work.**

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**CSO: 1800/122**

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS FORESTRY MINISTER

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] At the CP of Estonia Central Committee Secretariat

The CP of Estonia Central Committee secretariat listened to a report by H. Teder, Estonian SSR Minister of Forestry and Nature Conservancy, on his personal participation in the reorganization of the ministry's economic activity and in the political education work to be done among the working people, arising from the demands of the 27th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the participation of the Estonian SSR's leading cadres in the political education work to be done among the working people".

It was noted that Comrade Teder paid serious attention to ideological/political and organizing work in the mobilization of workers of the ministry's apparatus and the economic branch, and to solving tasks of further development of our republic's forestry and nature conservancy.

He appears regularly with reports and discussions in front of the ministry's workers and labor collectives and actively utilizes various kinds of forms of intercommunication with workers. He pays essential attention to the implementation of electors' directives.

At the same time the standard of Comrade Teder's economic and political education work does not yet meet fully the present-day requirements.

The management of the ministry has not yet created all the preconditions for an acceleration of the economic development of the enterprises subordinated to it. The positive work experiences of several foresteries are being utilized insufficiently.

Comrade Teder does not control to a full extent the measures to be applied for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism". He has not always exhibited sufficient toughness and consistency in the work with the young and failures have occurred in the selection and placement of cadres of the ministry's apparatus.

The CP of Estonia Central Committee secretariat charged Comrade Teder with the duty of displaying a more demanding attitude towards questions of re-organization of the economic mechanism of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Forestry and Nature Conservancy, to strive for precision and concreteness in the work of increasing the share of leaders in educating and mobilizing people for solving social/economic tasks and to develop among workers more purposeful political education work.

Other questions of our republic's social/political and economic life questions were also discussed.

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CSO: 1815/15

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BUREO RELEASES RAYON OFFICIALS, CONSIDERS HEALTH ISSUES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Report: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro, having discussed the question of the serious shortcomings in the work of the Mtskhetskiy party raykom on reorganizing the ideological and political activity in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, gave a sharp and principled evaluation of the existing omissions and miscalculations. The work of the Mtskhetskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party in this direction was acknowledged to be unsatisfactory.

Raykom First Secretary G. Loladze was told of the necessity of increasing exactingness in the management of political education work, and in the matter of radically restructuring the ideological activity of the rayon party committee. It was noted that, by decision of the Georgian Communist Party Mtskhetskiy raykom buro, comrade E. Butikashvili was relieved of her duties as raykom party secretary for her serious shortcomings and omissions in management of the ideological work, and for her compromising attitude to cases of manifestation of private ownership aspirations. Specific measures were outlined for accelerating the reorganization of mass-political and ideological upbringing work in the rayon party organization in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

[The Buro] examined the results of the mass public surprise investigation of the state of trade in non-alcoholic products in a number of the republic's regions. The work of the Ministry of Trade and the Tsekavshiri administration on implementing the resolutions of directive organs regarding measures for suppressing drunkenness and alcoholism was found to be unsatisfactory. It was noted that the Gosagroprom, the Ministry of Local Industry, and a number of other ministries and departments are not doing sufficient work in this direction.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro sternly warned CPSU members comrade A. Tsilosani, GeSSR deputy minister of trade, and comrade R. Krichinashvili, Tsekavshiri administration deputy chairman, of their personal responsibility for the state of production and trade in non-alcoholic products. The inadequacy of work in this direction was also brought to the attention of GeSSR Gosagroprom Deputy Chairman G. Kipiani and comrades N. Rukhadze and N. Chkholarishvili, chiefs of Gosagroprom main administrations.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro demanded that the managers of the indicated ministries and departments take the necessary measures for eliminating the shortcomings discovered in the course of the surprise investigation.

Having discussed the question of the preparation of enterprises and organizations within the zone of the city of Chiatura for work in the fall-winter period of 1986-1987, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro noted that the measures passed are not always reinforced by specific work on site. The Buro also pointed out to Chiaturskiy party gorkom Secretary O. Khoperiya and Chiaturskiy gorsoviet ispolkom Chairman D. Guruli that there is lack of proper control over the preparations for stable operation of the city in the forthcoming fall-winter period. The materials on this question will be published.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro also approved additional measures for ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set for 1986 on the construction of housing and facilities of social and cultural-domestic function.

Having reviewed the question of serious shortcomings in the effective application of imported medical technology, the Central Committee Buro noted that the state of provision of treatment-prophylactic and scientific-research institutions with complex and expensive apparatus, the effect of its application, and the quality of technical servicing do not meet the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress regarding overall and complete satisfaction of needs of urban and rural residents for all types of highly skilled medical services, and for a cardinal improvement in their quality.

The Buro ordered the Ministry of Public Health and the appropriate departments and organizations, party and soviet organs on site to bring about the necessary order in this matter and to hold strictly accountable those who are guilty of any omissions and shortcomings which may be discovered. Measures have been developed which are directed at providing a system of control over the effectiveness of application of medical technology.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat adopted the decision to hold an anniversary celebration in November 1988 dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the socialist competition and the friendship of the workers in Genicheskiy rayon of the Ukrainian SSR and the Makharadzevskiy rayon of the Georgian SSR.

The Central Committee Secretariat reviewed measures for further improving the work of the Center on Advanced Training of Party, Soviet and Economic Managers under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The adopted decision focuses the attention of the Center's management and the primary party organization on the need for further improving the educational process in the spirit of the requirements of the day, for using new approaches to training reserve personnel, and for increasing the effectiveness of operation of the Center's subsections in developing questions of a practical importance. Also, measures were defined in connection with the expansion of the practical tasks of this educational institution. Along with this, ways were outlined for further strengthening the Center's material-technical base.

Having heard the report presented by CPSU member and Batumi Petroleum Processing Plant Director, comrade A. Chinchaladze on the work performed on preparing the enterprise for radical reconstruction and technical re-tooling in light of the requirements of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat acknowledged this work to be unsatisfactory. It defined measures directed at accelerating the preparations for radical reconstruction and technical re-tooling of the enterprise, as well as stabilization of its work.

Comrade O. Kvilitay, CPSU member and chairman of the republic Interdepartmental Commission on Economy and Rational Application of Material Resources, and comrade R. Arveladze, CPSU member and deputy chief of Gruzglavenergo, presented information on the course of fulfillment of the tasks on conservation of material resources in the first 6-month period of 1986. They stressed that there are significant omissions and shortcomings in the activity of individual ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations in this direction, and that formalism and lack of reasoning are often observed. They also noted the unsatisfactory work of the administration and party committee at the "Azot" Production Association on fulfilling their responsibilities for the conservation of electrical and heat energy. The managers of the Georgian Administration of Main Oil Pipelines, the "KAZ" and "Stankostroitel" Production Associations, and the Rustavi "Tsentrolit" Plant, the Tbilisi "Gruzselmash" Plant, the Tskhinvali "Vibromashina" Plant, and the Poli Hydromechanization and Electrical Machinery Amplifier Plant all received strict reprimands for their failure to fulfill the established tasks on economy of material resources in the first 6-month period.

The meetings of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and Secretariat also adopted decisions on other questions dealing with other aspects of the national economic and socio-political life of the republic.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GEORGIAN BUREO EXAMINES RAYONS' PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Report: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro has outlined practical measures for implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On the Organization of the Political and Economic Education of the Workers in the 1986/87 School Year", ordering the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations to reorganize the management of the system of political and economic education, to strengthen its material-technical base, and to improve the selection, training and moral upbringing of the propagandist cadres.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro approved an integrated plan of measures to be taken by the Central Committees of the Georgian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian Communist Parties for the further development of international ties between the workers of the Transcaucasian republics for the years 1986-1990.

The meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the republic party organization's tasks on intensifying the struggle for a model social order, and defined specific measures for further improving work in this direction.

The results were presented on the public surprise review of the recreational centers for children of school and preschool age in certain regions of the republic. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro ordered the Georgian Council of Trade Unions and the Komsomol Central Committee to discuss the summaries of children's summer recreation, and to increase the responsibility of the republic sectorial trade union committees and Komsomol oblast, city and rayon committees for eradicating the existing shortcomings.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were told to increase the demands placed on the managers of ministries and departments, the ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies and of enterprises who are responsible for the children's recreational centers in order to ensure timely and quality preparation for the new summer season.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the question on the work of the republic's party, soviet and agricultural organs for providing livestock raising with locally produced fodder, and found it to be unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory organizational work by party, soviet and agricultural organs in the Adigenskiy, Borzhomskiy, Goriyskiy, Zugdidskiy, Makhadzevskiy, Marneulskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy and Tsalkskiy rayons was noted in regard to their procurement of coarse and grassy fodder, improvement of its quality, and introduction of leading technologies and methods into fodder production. The text of the resolution on this question will be published.

Also discussed was the question of the work of party organizations at enterprises and institutions, ministries and departments on the effective application of imported equipment for the purpose of intensifying production and accelerating scientific-technical progress in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that as a result of the inadequacy of the system of planning and coordination in procurement of imported equipment, and also due to the delays in construction-installation work, the republic has accumulated a considerable number of uninstalled machines and mechanisms.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro found the work performed in this direction by the party organizations, enterprises and institutions, ministries and departments to be inadequate. Serious shortcomings and omissions in the procurement and application of imported equipment were pointed out in the work of the party organizations, and in the management of the GSSR Ministries of Housing and Municipal Services, Local Industry, Building Materials Industry, and Light Industry, as well as in the management of the Tbilgorispolkom, the "Tsekavshiri" administration, the "Elektrovozostroitel" Production Association, and the "Zaktransstroy" Trust. For the purpose of correcting these shortcomings, measures have been outlined for establishing strict control over the proper expenditure of currency, the effectiveness of application of equipment and materials purchased abroad, and the organization of high-quality product production on this basis.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers adopted joint resolutions on the development of municipal services and improvements in the city of Sukhumi, and on the radical improvement in the application of raw material, fuel-energy and other material resources in the years 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat reviewed the question of the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On Further Improving Party Management of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Upbringing of the Youth" in the Marneuli city and Tsagerskiy rayon party organizations. Having acknowledged the work performed to be insufficient, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretarian ordered the Marneuli gorkom and the Tsagerskiy party raykom to give this work a systematic, goal-oriented and specific character. The text of the resolution adopted on this question will be published.

As a control measure, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat reviewed the question of the work of the party organization and the management

of the "KAZ" Production Association on fulfilling the bilateral measures for ensuring and further increasing the output of new tractor-trailer rigs for agricultural application. The work of the party committee (comrade V. K. Mandzhagaladze) and the economic management of the "KAZ" Production Association (comrades T. L. Gendzkhadze, B. Sh. Sikharulidze) on mobilizing workers for the fulfillment of the bilateral measures, state plans and socialist responsibilities on the output of the tractor-trailer rigs was found to be unsatisfactory. The Central Committee Secretariat ordered the party committee, the party organizations and the economic managers of the association to take decisive measures for eliminating the existing shortcomings and for achieving a radical re-organization in production and labor, as well as for increasing the performance discipline and personal responsibility of the personnel for the end results of their work.

Other questions regarding the socio-economic and public-political life of the republic were also examined at the meetings of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and Secretariat.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BUREO DISCUSSES ENERGY ISSUES, UNEARNED INCOMES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Report: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the report of the Gardabanskiy party raykom on the course of the reorganization in the style and methods of operation in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. It noted that the party raykom is persistently working on improving the style and methods of the activity of party, soviet and social organizations for the purpose of accelerating the economic and social development of the rayon, and achieving high end results in solving specific economic-political problems. At the same time, the business-like, creative style of work has not yet become affirmed in all the segments of the rayon party organization. The adherence to stereotypes and the formal approach to matters have still not been effectively overcome everywhere. The Gardabanskiy party raykom was told to intensify its work on reorganization and to give it a more systematic and continually offensive character. The materials on this question will be published.

Having heard the information presented by GeSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, CPSU member comrade Sh. Gorgodze on the work performed by the ministry on implementing the requirements presented in the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On Measures for Intensifying the Struggle Against Unearned Income," the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro particularly stressed the need for further stepping up and intensifying this work. Not only the law enforcement organs, but also the party and soviet organs, the social organizations, the labor collectives and all of society must become more actively involved in the continuing offensive struggle against unearned income in all spheres of the national economy. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro ordered the collegium, the political section, and the party committee of the GeSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the city and rayon party committees, to outline and implement additional measures for further intensifying the struggle against unearned income in the republic.

The question of preparing Georgian power management for work in the fall-winter period was also reviewed. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro ordered the republic's ministries, departments, organizations and enterprises to consider the timely and quality completion of the preparation for the fall-winter period of 1986-1987 as their most important task. The Buro proposed that the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms take under their firm control the course of preparations of national economic facilities for operation in the

fall-winter period, that they increase the personal responsibility of managers in all sectors of administration for fulfillment of measures on winter preparations and thrifty expenditure of fuel-energy resources within the set times and in the necessary volume, and that they give a strict party evaluation of any omissions in this matter.

Having discussed the question on the condition and measures for further development of children's resorts and zones for children's recreation and treatment at resorts in the republic, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro focused its attention on the shortcomings and omissions which exist in this important matter. It outlined specific measures for correcting the shortcomings which have been discovered and for bringing about proper order in the operation of children's sanatorium-resort institutions and children's recreation zones serving their enterprises and organizations.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question on the condition of school dining facilities in the new instructional year. As a result of a mass review conducted with participation of the local party, soviet and economic management organs, shortcomings were found in the organization of student dining, in the preparation of its material-technical base, and in the system of providing the facilities with food products and staffing them with qualified personnel. Measures were outlined for eliminating these shortcomings.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro gave a sharp and principled evaluation of the serious shortcomings in the work of the party, soviet, and law enforcement organs of Sagaredzhoyskiy rayon on implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism". The work of the Sagaredzhoyskiy party raykom and the Sagaredzhoyskiy raysovet ispolkom was judged to be unsatisfactory in this direction. The Buro suggested that the raykom and rayispolkom bring about proper order in this sphere of activity by the end of the year.

In light of the party requirements on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, Sagaredzhoyskiy ROVD [rayon internal affairs section] Chief and CPSU member comrade G. Khidasheli was dismissed from his position for unsatisfactory organization of specific preventative and operational-investigative work. It was noted that, by decision of the Georgian Communist Party Sagaredzhoyskiy raykom buro he was given a strict reprimand with entry into his work performance record.

Chairman of the People's Court of Sagaredzhoyskiy rayon and CPSU member comrade T. Masurashvili was issued a strict reprimand with entry into his work performance record for serious shortcomings in the work of the people's court, and formalism and passiveness in implementing measures directed at combatting drunkenness. Also, the question was raised as to his recall from the position which he occupies.

Taking into consideration the fact that CPSU member and rayon procurator, comrade Sh. Gogolidze has worked in this capacity for only a short time, the Central Committee Buro limited itself to giving him a strict reprimand. The Central Committee Buro demanded that the party raykom, the rayispolkom and the rayon

law enforcement organs take cardinal measures to eliminate formalism, show and complacency in their work, and that they stop underestimating the importance of an uncompromising battle against drunkenness.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers adopted a joint resolution on measures for further improving the concert activities in the Georgian SSR and strengthening the material-technical base of the concert organizations.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro meeting also reviewed certain other questions concerning the national economic and socio-political life of the republic.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GEORGIAN BUREO ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE, LOCAL PARTY WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Report: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro heard a report presented by the party committee of the Tbilisi Silk Production Association about the work performed in mobilizing the collective to resolve the tasks presented by the 27th CPSU Congress. The work of the party committee in this direction was determined to be insufficient. The Central Committee Buro ordered the party committee and association management (comrades M. Burduli and Z. Ioseliani) to develop and implement decisive measures for correcting the present shortcomings in the style and methods of operation, aiming it toward maximal increase in the activity, initiative and responsibility of the communists and the entire labor collective in fulfilling the plan assignments and the socialist responsibilities for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan. The materials presented on this question will be made public.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro heard the information presented by comrade G. Mgelandze, chairman of the governmental commission on the effective resolution of questions on correcting the consequences of the earthquake which occurred in the republic on 3 September 1986, regarding the work which is being performed. Additional measures have been outlined for correcting the consequences of this natural disaster.

Summaries were presented on the republic socialist competition on successful wintering of livestock, on increased production and purchase of livestock products in the winter period of 1985-86, and on the competition for increasing the production and procurement of livestock products in the first 6 months of 1986. An account of the resolutions adopted on this question by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Sovprof [Council of Trade Unions] and the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee will be published.

The Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed the question of further improving the practice of hearing reports by communists and affirmation of their party characteristics. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and the republic's primary party organizations were ordered to maximally utilize the practice of hearing reports for developing intra-party democracy, strengthening party discipline, increasing the avante garde role of communists, ensuring the fulfillment of state plans and socialist responsibilities, and

striving to see that hearings of reports by communists and affirmation of their party characteristics correspond to the tasks presented by the 27th CPSU Congress on the struggle for a pure and honest character of the party member and on the reorganization in the style, forms and methods of operation of the primary party organizations.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and Secretariat also adopted decisions on certain other questions regarding the socio-economic and socio-political life of the republic.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GEORGIANS EVALUATE ENERGY RESOURCES FOR UPCOMING WINTER

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 86 p 1

[CRUZINFORM report: "A Strict Accounting of Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] The balance of energy for the current winter period is intense as never before. Therefore, we cannot allow the slightest weakening or hope for a mild winter. We must work economically, putting a reliable end to mismanagement and waste, utilizing all our reserves to the last grain. This thought and this requirement determined the direction and content of the principle, critical discussion which took place at the meeting of the republic's party-management active membership. The participants in this meeting examined the tasks of the Georgian party organization on ensuring the reliable operation of the republic's national economic complex in the fall-winter period of 1986-1987.

It was stressed that the Georgian national economy is faced with rather crucial and complex tasks at the end of the year. Since the first 6 months were completed with rather low indicators for the growth rates of industrial production, it is necessary in the time remaining not only to make up for what has been omitted and to ensure that plan levels are reached, but also to exceed them and to fulfill intensive socialist responsibilities. One of the most important factors in achieving this goal must be stable power supply coupled with a strict regulation of the consumption of electricity, heat, and fuel.

This is not easy to achieve. First of all, it is necessary to decisively alter the very style of thinking of the people, the psychology of some economic managers who in their day became accustomed to working under conditions of plentiful resources, and who have never dealt objectively and purposefully with their conservation. Today, however, economy and precise adherence to standards of consumption are of primary importance. This is because the party has specified as one of the most important the task of achieving growth in product production with practically the same expenditures of raw goods, materials and energy, and because today every kilowatt and every calorie must be strictly accounted for.

### THE WINTER WILL TAKE A STRICT TOLL FOR WASTEFULNESS

Nevertheless, as the statistics on control of energy consumption show, not all economic managers are preparing to meet the cold with the proper responsibility.

"In the recent period," Gruzglavenergo Director Yu. E. Chediya informed the meeting participants, "we have discovered more than 800 cases of irrational expenditure of electrical energy at enterprises and organizations. Among those enterprises where the power meters turn with unjustifiable speed are the ~~datomi~~ Sewing Factory, the Gori Canning Plant, the Kutaisi Electromechanical Plant, and the Poli 'Elektroapparat'."

As we know, numerous factors make up economical operation. It is impossible to achieve economy if all the segments of the technological chain in production are poorly coordinated, and if there are errors and miscalculations in one which entail losses in another.

"Due to the poor equipment of our facilities," said K. N. Shavishvili, chairman of the Tsekavshiri administration, "we must install powerful electric furnaces for heating rural stores."

"We are allocated insufficient funds for selling furnace and other fuel to the population," noted the republic's Minister of Trade A. O. Movsesyan. "This will entail a serious overexpenditure of electricity in household use."

As the results of last winter show, during the cold period the household energy consumption increases by 50 percent. Because of its use in heating apartments, production and service facilities, up to 100 million kilowatt-hours were overexpended. It is for this reason that the preparation of communal services for the fall-winter period was thoroughly analyzed.

"Despite the fact that 90 percent of the boiler rooms and heating networks have already been repaired, the quality of the repair is low," says N. N. Nefedov, minister of the republic's housing-communal management. "We need more significant aid and control on the part of the local party and soviet organs."

Tbilgorosovet Ispolkom Chairman Z. Sh. Meskhishvili noted the need for more differentiated planning of the supply of gas during the fourth quarter. Because it is supplied uniformly, in warm October there is a surplus of gas, and with the beginning of the heating season there is an acute shortage of it.

"This shortage," said the republic's Goskomgaz Chairman B. F. Lobzhanidze, "is largely caused by losses. Gas is used irrationally because a number of boiler rooms do not have automatic control equipment. There are no instruments for keeping track of the expenditure of fuel and heat energy. These should have been ordered and installed ahead of time."

The well coordinated operation of all the services on which the normal functioning of the republic's fuel-energy complex depends is more important today than ever before. During the cold period, heat and light will be especially valuable, and therefore we must already now be creating reliable reserves of fuel and water in the water storage tanks of hydroelectrical stations. We must place equipment, and primarily power equipment, in working order. There must be no trifles here. Here, everything is primary, everything is important."

"Lack of coordination in the operation of various organizations hinders the cause," noted A. A. Kachmazov, chairman of the South Osetin obispolkom. "Here

is an example: in order to replace old cables, we requisitioned 10 kilometers of new ones. Yet the power engineers allocated us only a tenth of this. We may ask, how can we guarantee continued power supply to enterprises and to the domestic sector under these conditions?"

"It is necessary to consider the needs of a certain region," continued V. A. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy party raykom. "Our winter lasts up to 6 months of the year, the cold sometimes exceeds 30 degrees, yet our fuel supply is often lower than in the plains regions. Such a position by the planners and suppliers must be decisively altered."

"Every year, 140,000 square meters of residential housing are introduced into operation in the autonomous republic," noted Yu. D. Ubilava, chairman of the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers. "Yet the additional fuel allocated for heating these houses is insufficient. Thus, the people are forced to use electricity for heating purposes, which leads to its overexpenditure."

In order to ease the situation in a number of regions in Georgia, it is necessary to complete as soon as possible and place into operation the Kutaisi-Sukhumi gas pipeline, and to regulate the stable operation of the Tkvarchelskaya OES [State Regional Electric Power Station] as well as a number of other industry facilities, including the Batumi Petroleum Processing Plant.

Batumi party gorkom First Secretary O. N. Margalitadze said that reliable reserve power supply must be ensured here. On the whole in the city we are optimally redistributing resources so as to avoid problems with the supply of fuel and power needed for the double-shift operation changeover occurring in the industry of the capital city of Adzhariya.

Practically all the speeches presented at the meeting of the party-management active membership were far from self-accounting, information on what has been accomplished, and persistent requests for aid. A business-like, constructive approach to acute problems, a search for new reserves, good experience—these are what comprised the essence of the discussion, which at times became harsh, with a clash of positions and opinions. However, all the participants of the meeting agreed on one thing—the preparations for winter cannot tolerate a narrow departmental approach. It is a common cause, which requires us to untiringly improve our activity and work in a proprietary manner.

#### INCREASING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANAGER

"The absence of sufficient funds for fuel often becomes the reason for interruptions in power supply to enterprises," said Goskornefteprodikt Chairman Z. A. Labakhua. "Nevertheless, at the Khashurskaya Textile-Haberdashery Factory, the Borzhomskaya Glass Plant, the "Gruzselmash" Production Association, and other enterprises there are unfilled fuel oil reservoirs. To strictly adhere to fund and limit discipline is a persistent need for the present day."

In the upcoming intense conditions much will depend on the staffing of the services needed for survival with well-trained personnel and honest and competent managers.

It was stressed at the meeting that today it is not enough for the manager himself to be honest. He must constantly show his principles, primarily in personnel policy, and create in his collective an atmosphere of intolerance to manifestations of money-grubbing and careerism, to efforts at extracting non-labor profits, to disruptions in discipline, and to a low degree of organization. The most important thing, however, is for the manager to be competent in his work. He must set up the work in such a way that the end result will be achieved with the least possible expenditures.

"The enterprise has developed a timetable plan of operations for winter preparations," affirmed N. A. Leladze, partkom secretary of the Zestafonskiv Ferroalloy Plant, as he spoke from the podium of the membership meeting. However, this is one of the most power consumptive enterprises in the republic, and has long been listed as one of those who use too much electricity. It has spent almost 23 million kilowatt-hours over the norm. At the end of August, power engineers shut off the power to the plant's administration building for systematic non-adherence to the consumption limits. However, the lesson, as they say, was not taken to heart. Instead of thoroughly investigating the reasons for the situation which has arisen, finding the breach through while the kilowatt-hours are slipping away, and closing it tightly, the ferroalloy workers are demanding...that the limit of power consumption be increased!

"At home we conserve energy because we pay for it out of our own pocket. Yet in production we often have a careless attitude because the state is accountable for it," said G. S. Rusiya, an adjuster at the "Kutaisi Automobile Plant" production association. "I believe that those who use too much should be strictly punished through fines. Also, we must more actively instill in the labor collectives an intolerance to mismanagement and waste."

Positive experience is a common asset and must be made available to all. The methods of operation of the management at the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, the Madneulskiy Ore-Concentrating Combine, and the republic's flag-man in energetics--the Tbilisi GRES all deserve study and promulgation. Here, the formation of fuel reserves for the fall-winter period have been fully completed.

"Despite numerous difficulties," reported Georgian SSR Minister of Construction D. V. Mandzhagaladze, "preparations are proceeding successfully for the severe Siberian winter among the detachments of builders from our republic working on the Baykal-Amur Main Line and in Tyumen."

At the same time, there are also facts indicating the contrary. The republic's Gosagroprom Deputy Chairman B. I. Shinizhiashvili complained of a shortage of fuel for transport. This, however, as noted at the meeting of the active membership, is the fault of the agrarians themselves. A large portion of the motor transport means in Georgia--42,000 vehicles--is concentrated within the agricultural industry. There are still instances of waste in the motor pools, and no accounting is kept of the expenditure of fuel-lubricant materials. It is enough to bring about state order here, and the rivers of gasoline, some of them diverted, will cease to flow.

Rustavi gorispolkom First Deputy Chairman S. D. Toprakashvili, Lentekhi party raykom First Secretary A. L. Totochava, and Tsageri party raykom First Secretary D. D. Chkhetiani raised important questions on improving the preparations for the fall-winter season in their presentations.

The primary reserves, stressed the participants in the active membership meeting, are hidden in increasing the degree of organization and discipline. The position of the manager here is decisive. [These reserves may also be found] in the effective practical introduction of all that is new and leading.

The speakers indicated that huge possibilities are opened up by the widespread application of non-traditional types of energy, specifically solar and geo-thermal. The republic already has definite traditions and experience in their application. It is enough to remember the powerful Kindgskiy Heat Combine, which operates on hot underground water. It is time to act more energetically and decisively, and to overcome the existing technical difficulties and the mistrust of a number of economic managers. After all, the widespread application of heliosystems alone will make it possible to conserve up to 40 percent of the fuel which is now expended for hot water supply.

Much here depends on the interest of the ministries and departments, the Gosplan [State Planning Committee], Gosstroy [State Committee on Construction Affairs], and the republic State Committee on Science and Technology. We must also think of developing on the basis of management by "Gruzeliomontazh" and Glavmontazh-spetsstroy a planning-construction association which would perform the entire cycle of work: from planning and installation to technical exploitation of the heliosystems.

There are considerable capacities for ensuring the rhythmic, uninterrupted operation of the fuel-energy complex of the republic, and consequently of the entire national economy. It is important to show socialist enterprise and persistence in overcoming the problems which arise, and to depend more extensively on the technical creativity of the masses and the engineering search for optimal solutions.

"Every instance of non-completion of tasks due to a shortage of energy and fuel must become the subject of the strictest judgement by party committees and soviet and economic management organs," demanded the active membership meeting. Our party organs have not yet sufficiently restructured themselves in this direction. They primarily control the general state, without studying the state of affairs at individual enterprises and on farms and communal services. As a result, such questions are sometimes not reviewed at all at the level of the primary party organization. This leads to the situation whereby many shortcomings are not corrected for a long time, and are repeated from year to year in the same collectives. It is very important to instill in the cadres a proper understanding of all the complexity and responsibility of the present moment. The forthcoming winter is the first in the new five-year plan. It will resolve much, put things in their place, and to a certain degree it will become an indicator of the mobility and flexibility of our national economy.

Economy and thrift must be among the most important factors determining the success in realizing the program of building outlined by the 27th CP(S)U Congress and the 27th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party.

**D. I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, summarized the results of the conference.**

**The meeting defined specific measures for ensuring the stable operation of the republic's national economic complex in the fall-winter period of 1986-1987.**

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GEORGIAN CP CC CRITICIZES ENTERPRISE, LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item, under rubric "In the Georgian CP Central Committee": "To Restructuring -- Aggressiveness and Consistency"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee has discussed the work of the party committee at the Tbilisi Silk Production Association in mobilizing the collective to resolve the tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. In the decree that was adopted it is noted that, under the conditions of the current expansion in production, the party committee has been organizing the work of consolidating the labor collective to fulfill the assignments of the current year and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and to locate and use additional reserves. Communists at the association have been acting as the initiators of interesting undertakings.

At the same time, the decree states, there have been serious shortcomings and omissions in the activity of the association's party organization. The party committee (secretary M. Burduli) has not yet restructured his work in the spirit of the present-day requirements; his daily activities do not reveal the proper consistency and persistence; the existing shortcomings and omissions are not always evaluated in a self-critical and well-principled manner; and the prompt steps are not always taken to mobilize the communists and the entire collective for the resolution of socioeconomic tasks confronting it. Largely as a result of this, recently the positions that were achieved in previous years have been lost. In the current year the association management (general director Z. Ioseliani), with the knowledge of the party committee, permitted the reconsideration of the assignment for production of commercial output, reducing it by a volume of 1.7 million rubles. During the first half of the year, the plan for production of silk fabrics was not fulfilled, and as compared with the first six months of 1985 there was an average reduction of 17 percent in the growth rates for production of those types of articles.

The work of reinforcing labor discipline is being conducted weakly. That question is rarely discussed at party committee sessions or meeting of the shop party organizations. Frequently the steps taken against violators of

discipline are limited to those exerting an administrative effect. As a result, the work time losses at the association are still large.

Starting on 1 January 1987, the association is changing over to the new management conditions. However, the party committee has been underestimating and has been failing to consider the key questions in preparing the enterprise's services and departments for the economic reorganization. The staff of communists at the association has been penetrating with insufficient depth into the pace of remodeling and technical re-equipping of production. While in most instances correctly revealing the shortcomings and their causes, the staff has limited itself simply to stating the facts and asking questions of the leadership at the association and the superior agencies, without guaranteeing the appropriate organizing work of bringing what has been planned to its final stage.

To a certain degree the shortcomings in management were the consequence of the poor work done by the party control commissions monitoring the activities of the administrators. Frequently the party committee lacks sufficient principle in evaluating their actions. Nor have there been any substantial changes in other spheres of activity at the party committee. There has been no reduction, but, rather, there has been an increase in the number of decrees enacted by the leadership which are not supported by the proper verification of the execution of decisions. One still encounters the practice whereby one and the same problems are considered repeatedly.

The Georgian CP Central Committee has emphasized that further improvement is needed in the state of ideological-educational work, and the elimination of elements of a formal approach and superficiality in organizing the political training of communists and the nonparty aktiv.

The party committee and the trade-union committee (chairman Ye. Sokhadze) have not been making the proper requirements on the economic administrators for promptly resolving the social questions and creating in all sectors the normal conditions for people's working and everyday living conditions, with the purpose of retaining workers in the leading occupations. Most of the paragraphs in the collective contract are of a declarative nature and fail to indicate the specific deadlines for fulfilling the joint pledges, and individual important socioeconomic problems are completely ignored in the contract.

The Georgian CP Central Committee has pointed out that Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry (Minister B. Makashvili) has been carrying out an insufficiently profound analysis of the state of affairs that has been created at the association, and has not always been carrying out concrete work to resolve the vitally important problems or to introduce the positive experience in organizing production, sometimes replacing it only by overall directives and instructions.

Deeming the work of the party committee at the Tbilisi Silk Production Association to be unsatisfactory and not in accordance with the spirit of restructuring, the Georgian CP Central Committee has required it to develop and carry out effective measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the

style and methods of that work, directing that work toward an increase in the aggressiveness, initiative, and responsibility of communists and the entire labor collective for the unconditional fulfillment of the planned assignments and socialist pledges for 1986 and the five-year plan as a whole.

It is recommended that the basic emphasis be placed on improving the organizer work first of all in the lower-level links, with every communist and laborer, and on confirming in the collective an atmosphere of efficiency, complete adherence to principles, and mutual exactingness.

Mention was made of the need to hold strictly accountable the communists and administrators at all levels who fail to provide, in the work sectors entrusted to them, the fulfillment of the plans or the proper discipline, or who violate the standards of party life, and the need consistently to use at such time the right to monitor activities of the administrators, and to use criticism and self-criticism, the practice of having communists give oral reports, and the confirmation of party performance appraisals.

In order to improve the selection, assignment, and education of cadres, it is necessary to continue the practice of promoting them on the basis of recommendations made by labor collectives and the shop party organizations and party groups, and to reinforce the lagging sectors with communists who are competent, energetic specialists and who are capable of skillfully resolving the tasks confronting the association.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry must take decisive steps to eliminate causes of delay in expanding the association, its technical re-equipping, and the activation of projects intended for housing and cultural-everyday purposes, and to guarantee an improvement in the financial situation and the prompt and successful conversion of the association to new management methods.

The party's Leninskiy Raykom in the city of Tbilisi has been instructed to improve the management of the association's party organization, to penetrate more deeply into its activities, and to render the necessary assistance in fulfilling the present decree.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NAMES NEW PRESIDENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 86 p 1

[GRUZINF' RM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting"]

[Text] On 15 October the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences had a general meeting that discussed an organizational question.

The meeting approved the request by Academician Ye. K. Kharadze that he be released from his duties as president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The meeting expressed its gratitude to Ye. K. Kharadze, eminent scientist and major organizer of Georgian science, for his fruitful and multifaceted activities. While president, he made a considerable contribution to the development of fundamental research, to reinforcing the ties between the academy's institutes and production, and to resolving specific tasks in the national economy. His name is linked with the creation of the Soviet Union's first high-elevation Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory, which became one of the most important scientific centers in the country. Ye. K. Kharadze organically combines intensive research work with varied scientific-pedagogical activity. He has trained a large number of talented scientists who have made a major contribution to the development of various branches of science.

The Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Academician and USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member A. N. Tavkhelidze was elected president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

A. N. Tavkhelidze is a prominent Soviet scientist who has made an absolutely fundamental contribution to elementary-particle physics and field theory. After graduation from Tbilisi State University in 1953, he worked for many years in the country's leading scientific centers. A. N. Tavkhelidze is a major organizer of science. He has made a contribution to the creation of the Institute of High Energy Physics, at Tbilisi State University, and the Theoretical Physics Department under the Institute of Mathematics imeni A. Razmadze, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

At the general meeting of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, emphasis was made of the increasing role of modern science in resolving the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences has been called upon to make a greater contribution to their successful realization, with the true purpose of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences being to become the coordinator of all the scientific-technical activity in Georgia. It is precisely the academy's science that must concentrate its attention on the strategic paths of our society's development, provide a precise, well-substantiated program for the future in various fields of knowledge, and deepen the fundamental research, because only a high level of theoretical developments will provide the opportunity to achieve major practical results. Scientists' efforts must be concentrated on the problems that are still unresolved. In particular it will be necessary to do a lot in educating young scientific cadres, in reinforcing the material-technical base of scientific institutions, and in developing their ties with production on the basis of a broad partnership.

At the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences general meeting, a speech was given by Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili.

Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary G. N. Yenukidze took part in the work of the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES RELEASE OF OFFICIALS, OTHER TOPICS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Oct 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee buro has discussed the question of measures to intensify the restructuring process in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "The Results of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's Trip to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays." It was noted that the republic's party, Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic agencies must carry out additional measures to achieve the decisive acceleration in the process of restructuring the work style and methods in light of the principles and conclusions expressed by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary. The materials connected with this question will be published.

The buro considered the pace of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Measures to Intensify the Fight Against Unearned Income" and the decision pertaining to this question made at the meeting of Georgia's party aktiv. The work being carried out by the republic's party, state, and public organizations to implement the requirements of that decree has been deemed to be insufficient. The party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the republic's public organizations have been given the responsibility of analyzing the condition, nature, and effectiveness of the struggle being waged against unearned income, and of taking additional steps to intensify that struggle.

After discussing the question of the work performed by the republic's party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies to prepare for the livestock wintering-over operations for 1986-1987 and to guarantee that they will be carried out in an organized manner, the Georgian CP Central Committee buro adopted a corresponding decree, the text of which will be published.

The buro considered the question of preparing the republic's energy management for the autumn and winter period of 1986-1987. Deeming the work being carried out in that area to be insufficient, the Central Committee buro placed the

responsibility for the prompt preparation for the winter and for the economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources directly on the first secretaries of the Georgian CP city and rayon committees.

For monitoring purposes, the Georgian CP Central Committee buro discussed the pace of fulfillment of measures to guarantee steady operation of the Kvaisi Lead and Zinc Mining Administration. Noting that there have been substantial shortcomings in the work of the mining administration and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction in implementing the bilateral measures, the Central Committee buro has required their leadership to effect a fundamental change in the activities of their subordinate subdivisions for the purpose of fulfilling unconditionally the 1986 construction program and achieving the further development of the social sphere.

As a result of his failure to take effective steps to stabilize the enterprise's work or to implement the measures to develop it, CPSU member and mining administration director M. Margiyev was given a strict reprimand. He was warned that if he does not take exhaustive steps to effect a fundamental improvement in the enterprise's activities, the question of his nonconformity to the position being occupied will be raised. As a result of serious shortcomings in the construction of projects at the mining administration, CPSU member and manager of Trust No. 7 in the Georgian SSR Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] G. Gudznedzhiani was given a reprimand. Mining administration party committee secretary G. Khugayev had strictly pointed out to him his insufficient attention to questions linked with carrying out steps to stabilize the enterprise's work.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro noted the fundamental measures to guarantee proper order in the work of the Permanent Representation of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, under the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Georgian CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Measures to Fulfill the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, Entitled 'Steps for Further Increasing the Role and Intensifying the Responsibility Borne by the Soviets of People's Deputies for Accelerating Socioeconomic Development in Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.'"

The Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers also adopted a joint decree concerning steps to assure the broad use of personal computers in the Georgian SSR national economy.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro discussed the results of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR during the first nine months [of 1986] and the tasks of achieving the unconditional fulfillment of the planned assignments for October and for 1986 as a whole, as well as the results of fulfillment of the capital construction plans for the first nine months of the current year and the steps to guarantee the fulfillment of the 1986 plans. The materials dealing with these questions will be published.

The buro also discussed the results of the fight against crime during the first nine months of 1986 and the tasks of the republic's party, Soviet, and law-enforcement agencies in further reinforcing socialist legality and law and order.

As a result of his serious shortcomings on the job, chief of the Tskhaltubo GOVD [City Department of Internal Affairs], CPSU member Z. Mzhavanadze was given a reprimand and the question was raised concerning the undesirability of his remaining in the position that he occupies.

Cognizance was taken of the fact that, as a result of serious omissions in his work, the procurator of the city of Tskhaltubo, Z. Machitidze has been removed from the position that he occupied.

As a result of the weakening of supervision by the procurator's office, and the low level of investigative work, the question was raised concerning the undesirability of the procurator of Zugdidskiy Rayon, P. Chanturiya, remaining in the position that he occupies.

As a result of the low level of preventive work to stop crimes connected with drunkenness, as well as those committed by parasitical elements, the chiefs of the Kwarelskiy, Lagodekhskiy, and Bogdanovskiy ROVD (rayon departments of internal affairs), CPSU members Z. Dzhokhadze, T. Machaidze, and B. Galustov were given a strict reprimand.

The text of the decree dealing with this question will be published.

After discussing the question of critical articles which appeared in the Kobuletskiy Rayon newspaper LENINELI dealing with the reinforcement of labor discipline and the fight against unearned income and drunkenness, the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat approved the work of the editorial office in restructuring its activities in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and noted that the party's Kobuletskiy Raykom has been correctly channeling and supporting the active work of its printed organ. The materials on this question will be published in the republic and local press.

The sessions of the Georgian CP Central Committee buro and secretariat also discussed other vitally important questions dealing with the republic's national-economic and social-political life.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LAW, ORDER ISSUE EXAMINED IN GEORGIAN CP CC BUREO

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Let Us Assure Aggressiveness and an Uncompromising Attitude in the Fight for Law and Order"]

[Text] A person suffers. That is the final result of any illegal act. Therefore no intermediate positive results in the fight against violations of the law can be deemed to be sufficient. That was emphasized at an expanded session of the Georgian CP Central Committee buro that considered the results of the fight against crime during the first nine months of 1986 and the tasks of the republic's party, Soviet, and law-enforcement agencies to achieve the further reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order.

Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili spoke at the session.

It was noted that, thanks to the steps being carried out recently to implement the party's requirements concerning the reinforcement of legality, discipline, and order everywhere and in all regards, and thanks to the confirmation of the principle of social justice, definite positive shifts have been achieved. In the Georgian SSR there has been a reduction in the number of crimes against citizens' life, health, and personal property, and the atmosphere in the streets and in public places has become cleaner. There was no complication of the operational situation during the resort and tourist season. The barrier against violations of law for personal gain and in economic life was strengthened.

At the same time the work of guaranteeing public law and order, and the work of crime prevention, has not been properly aggressive and energetic in many regions. This pertains first of all to Akhalsikhskiy, Tsukidzevskiy, Zestafonskiy, Zugdidskiy, Telavskiy, Tsalskiy, and certain other rayons. It is especially alarming that individual administrators of internal affairs agencies in the outlying areas sometimes substitute commission of the crudest violations of accounting and registration discipline for an increase in their activity to reveal crimes.

Suffice it to state that as a result of inspections carried out by the republic's procurator's office and MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] a rather large number of crimes that had been concealed from accounting were revealed. It has not yet been possible to prevent such violations. Additional evidence of this is provided by the criminal case that has been brought by the procurator's office of the Abkhaz ASSR against employees of the Tkvarchelskiy ROVD [Rayon Internal Affairs Department] who had falsified indicators of the crime discovery rate.

One can observe an increase in the number of heinous crimes, primarily premeditated murders, in Zugdidskiy Rayon. This was the consequence of the low level of preventive work. The situation there would have been different if the rayon procurator's office had not proven to be so lacking in initiative. The situation is no better in Kobuletskiy Rayon, where, in particular, there has been an increase in the number of violations of the law among minors. Adolescents have committed most of the crimes registered in Adzharia. ROVD chief Kontselidze has been relieved of his assignment.

One of the basic factors in influencing the achieved overall reduction of crimes against property has been the decisive offensive that has been extended in the republic against persons who adhere to the so-called thieves' traditions. However, not all the employees in criminal investigation in the outlying areas have joined actively in that offensive. Many thefts of personal property and other crimes remain unrevealed in the city of Zugdidi, in Zestafontskiy, Akhartsikhskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Kaspiskiy, Karel'skiy, and Chokhataurskiy rayons, as well as in Leninskiy and Ordzonikidzevskiy rayons in Tbilisi. Shortcomings also exist in organizing the fight against the thief elements. Unfortunately, the internal affairs agencies have not yet carried out even a single high qualified operation to reveal their activities in the role of organizers of criminal groups, or to establish the illegal sources by which they can acquire cars, apartments, and summer homes. But that is precisely the approach that is needed today, and Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Comrade G. Sh. Kvantaliani and chief of the Criminal Investigation Administration Comrade T. N. Vardanashvili, must take that into consideration.

Investigative work has been improving at an inadmissibly slow rate. In certain areas (Avtozavodskoy Rayon in the city of Kutaisi, Zugdidskiy Rayon, the city of Tskhaltubo, and others) procurators and chiefs of the internal affairs departments take an irresponsible attitude toward organizing initial investigative actions, and frequently do not drive out to the scene of the crime themselves.

Serious omissions characterize the work of eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism in Sagaredzhoyskiy, Karel'skiy, Telavskiy, Akhartsikhskiy, Lagodekhskiy, and Bogdanovskiy rayons. It is completely inadmissible to reconcile oneself to the situation in which many criminals -- for example, in Karel'skiy and Bogdanovskiy rayons -- were in an unsober condition when committing the crime.

Nor is everything well in the fight against vagrancy. Recently there has been an increase in the number of crimes committed by persons without a permanent

place of residence or work. In Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gagra, and Tskhaltubo, and in Lanchkhutskiy and a number of other rayons, they have even committed premeditated murders. It is necessary to take immediate steps to discontinue the instances when vagrants have been used to cultivate private plots, as have been noted in the Abkhaz ASSR, Adzhar ASSR, and Gardabanskiy and Marneulskiy rayons, and the rayons of the Kolkhid lowland. Special demands in this regard are made on workers in the internal-passport service and the district inspectors. For the time being, these demands are not being sufficiently pressed, as a result of which individuals in the internal-passport service have converted their jobs into a source of personal profit. Quite probably, this may be explained to a considerable degree by miscalculations in carrying out cadre policy.

There has been a slight cooling off in the fight against parasitism. Nonworking individuals regularly commit various crimes. It has not yet been possible to increase the responsibility borne by the district inspectors in finding jobs for persons who have been shirking work or in monitoring them. For example, an individual named Dzheliya, a resident of Chiatura, was recently detained in that city. It turned out that he had previously served a sentence for theft, had been released from a camp [i.e. from incarceration] in September 1985, from that time until February 1986 had worked in three different jobs for a short period of time, and then, for nine months, had not worked anywhere, but had again committed a crime. District inspector Bebinashvili and criminal investigation agent Gaprindashvili got away with merely a warning at a conference with the chief of the GOVD [City Internal Affairs Department]. It is obvious that, if such measures are used with regard to instances of inaction against parasites, or connivance with them, it is difficult to establish order. The MVD leadership (Comrade V. I. Shaduri) and the chief of the Administration for the Protection of Public Law and Order (Comrade G. V. Bichashvili) must take the appropriate steps to eliminate the shortcomings in this matter.

There has been practically no improvement in the motor transport situation. The number of motor accidents which sometimes result in death or injury to bus passengers has increased. Such accidents have occurred in Onskiy and Makharadzevskiy rayons, and certain other rayons. There, as in Ambrolaurskiy, Karelskiy, Signakhskiy, and Terzholskiy rayons and in the cities of Poti and Chiatura, no provision has been made for sufficient supervision of traffic safety, and that has led to an increase in the number of accidents.

Special importance is being attached to the strictest observance of socialist legality by the law-enforcement agencies. The facts attest that everything is not proceeding satisfactorily in this area. For example, the crudest violations occurred during the investigation and court consideration of the criminal case involving the murder of citizen Diasamidze in Batumi.

A reorganization of the work forms, style, and methods is currently under way in the republic's law-enforcement agencies. Great importance is being attached to ridding it both of professionally unprepared and incompetent workers, but also those who are dishonest and have compromised themselves. Unfortunately, sometimes the force of inertia or of protectionism outbalances the efforts directed at reinforcing discipline and legality. For many months

the question of dismissing Gulripshskiy ROVD agent Tolordava from the internal affairs agencies was raised. In words, all the superior administrative echelons agreed with that decision, but Tolordava, merely transferred from Gulripsh to Bzyb, continued to stay in those agencies. And it was not until August 1986 that he was dismissed from the militia as a result of regular violations of socialist legality and his incorrect conduct in everyday life. As a result of this and certain other situations, Georgian SSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Comrade E. L. Vasilyev and chief of the Cadre Administration, Comrade O. K. Gonadze, should take cardinal steps to increase the activities of the inspectorate with regard to the personnel in the cadre administration, and to improve cadre work as a whole.

Serious violations in the selection and assignment of cadres have also occurred in the Georgian SSR Procurator's Office and Ministry of Justice. For example, assistant procurator Dvalishvili was undeservedly promoted to the position of procurator of Gnokhataurskiy Rayon, although many people knew that his brother, a former investigator at the Vanskiy ROVD, had been brought to criminal responsibility for malfeasance and was under all-union investigation. Only recently Dvalishvili was dismissed from agencies of the procurator's office, and his brother who is being investigated was detained.

An unprincipled approach to the resolution of a number of cadre questions was taken by the administrators in the Ministry of Justice. No careful study was made of the candidacy of G. Sabiashvili, who had been recommended for the job as chief of one of the administrations. One cannot find, either in the Minyust [Ministry of Justice] materials or in Sabiashvili's autobiography, any reflection of the fact that at one time he had been accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU, but he had been refused admission into the party as a person who failed to justify that confidence.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro has noted that in the work of reinforcing socialist law and order and legality, serious shortcomings and omissions have not yet been completely eliminated, and that work requires further intensification and reorganization in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The organizational steps taken with respect to the managers of individual subdivisions of the administrative agencies who had had serious shortcomings in their work have already been reported in the press.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro adopted an appropriate decision which defines the specific steps for further reinforcing socialist law and order, for intensifying the fight against crime, and for increasing the effectiveness of crime prevention.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REGULAR SESSIONS OF TURKMEN BURO REPORTED

Agricultural Work Discussed

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] At a meeting held 16 August the Buro of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee discussed the results of an inspection carried out by brigades of the fraternal republics of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan with the purpose of determining fulfillment of socialist pledges by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Turkmenistan.

After hearing reports given by the leaders of the mutual inspection brigades of fraternal cotton-growing republics (from Uzbekistan--I. Kh. Dzhorabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosagroprom from Azerbaijan --

Azerbaijan SSR Gosagroprom Deputy Chairman N. R. Mamedov; from Tajikistan--Tajik SSR Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Kh. N. Nasreddinov), the Central Committee Buro noted that the republic's agricultural laborers, who are taking their direction from decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, are waging an intense struggle to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of 1986. Annual plans for procuring cocoons, winter cereal grain and karakul wool and seven-month plans for procurement of meat, milk and eggs were completed. Care for cotton plantations is organized in many farms, and vegetables, melon crops and grapes are being harvested and feed is being procured.

At the same time the experiment conducted by brigades from fraternal republics showed that a number of party committees and primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have weakened their organizational and mass political effort to mobilize rural laborers for successful fulfillment of the quotas of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, they are not being demanding enough of directors and specialists for effective utilization of irrigated land, and they continue to condone shortcomings in animal husbandry and feed production.

Farms in Mary and Ashkhabad oblasts are guilty of low quality inter-row cultivation of cotton, and of poor irrigation practices during the vegetation period. They are not making adequate use of local fertilizers. Cotton chopping was allowed to fall behind in Tashauz Oblast.

There are significant shortcomings in harvesting, procurement and processing of raw cotton. Repair of cotton harvesting machinery and other equipment is extremely slow and control over the quality of reconstruction work is weak in Mary and Ashkhabad oblasts. The Central Committee Buro laid special emphasis on the fact that the main burden of harvesting must be transferred to the shoulders of machinery. In this connection sharp criticism was directed at the republic's Gosagroprom for poor readiness for mechanical harvesting, weak reorganization and reluctance of the executives of some of its subdivisions to leave their offices.

Preparations for cotton defoliation are proceeding too slowly, allocation of areas for mechanical harvesting has not been completed, and preparation of airfields for agricultural aviation, and repair of roads, bridges and kharmany [translation unknown] are taking too long.

In a number of rayons, especially in Mary and Chardzhou oblasts, procurement of vegetables has fallen significantly behind. Procurement of melon crops has fallen behind in Ashkhabad and Tashauz oblasts. Transfer of grapes into the all union fund is proceeding too slowly. There are cases of losses and spoilage of the harvest, and of lack of organization in the delivery, reception and sale of products. Not all rayons and farms are utilizing the reserves and possibilities for increasing the productivity of farm animals and birds, and for increasing production of meat, milk and eggs.

Demands on personnel to create a substantial feed stockpile for animal husbandry have been reduced in a number of party committees. Feed procurement has especially fallen behind in farms of Chardzhou and Tashauz oblasts.

The existing shortcomings in agricultural production noted at the meeting are the result of the fact that oblast and rayon party committees are re-organizing their activities in light of party requirements too slowly, and they are not creating an atmosphere of high exactness toward personnel for their assigned work, and of strengthening party and state discipline.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro took it into consideration that shortcomings noted by the mutual inspection brigades from fraternal cotton growing republics were corrected in the course of the inspection, that the inspection results were discussed at expanded buros of party rayon and oblast committees, and that additional measures were developed and are now being implemented with the purpose of obtaining a high yield of cotton and other crops and fulfilling the plans for procuring feed and livestock and other products.

The Turkmen SSR Gosagroprom, the oblast and rayon party committees, the oblast and rayon executive committees, farm directors and primary party organizations were ordered to take immediate steps for the fastest possible correction of the shortcomings revealed in the course of the mutual inspection, for promoting improvement of the entire complex of work associated with caring for cotton plantations and other agricultural crops, and with preparing for the cotton harvest promptly and with high quality, to intensify the rate of procurement of vegetables, melons and grapes, and to achieve

an increase in the productivity of farm animals and birds and creation of adequate stockpiles of high quality feed for animal husbandry.

The oblast and rayon party committees, the Turkmen Republic Council of Trade Unions, the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee and the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were instructed to intensify organizational and mass political work among rural laborers and to expand the socialist competition for higher effectiveness of agricultural production and for fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. It was recommended that the editorial boards of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers and the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting regularly illuminate the issues associated with preparing for and harvesting the yield of cotton and other agricultural crops, procuring animal husbandry products and feed and fulfilling the socialist pledges of 1986.

The party work of soviet and business organs of the Turkmen SSR concerned with procuring feed for animal husbandry was discussed during the meeting. It was noted that as a result of a number of organizational and economic measures carried out in the republic, the rate of procurement of feed for animal husbandry increased, and more attention is now being devoted to upgrading the quality of feed, preserving its quality and making more effective use of it. But many party committees and soviet and economic organs are not yet contributing to solution of the problem of creating a strong feed base for animal husbandry.

The Central Committee Buro recognized that the activities of the party oblast committees and oblast executive committees of Tashauz and Chardzhou oblasts concerned with organizing feed production were unsatisfactory, and it cautioned oblast party committee first secretaries, comrades B. Atayev and R. Khudayberdiev and oblast executive committee chairmen, comrades K. Molliayev and A. Achilov concerning their personal responsibility for ensuring fulfillment of the plans for procuring all types of feed.

It was recommended to the party oblast committees and oblast executive committees that they review the progress of procuring feed in each rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, ensure correction of shortcomings in the organization of feed procurement, and impose strict party responsibility upon rayon and farm directors who fail to take efficient steps to improve work in feed production.

Progress in responding to critical remarks and proposals stated by participants of the 21st Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee was examined and a number of other problems of the republic's economic, social and cultural development were discussed at the meeting.

#### Motor Transport Ministry Examined

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] In its 22 August meeting the Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee discussed the work of the primary party organization

of the administration and governing board of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Motor Transport concerned with improving the sector's activities in light of requirements posed by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. As was noted in the course of the discussion, the party central committee plenum had not become a new starting point for their work. The work done thus far on the set quotas and the plans and measures drawn up in the sector do not foresee fundamental improvement of the work in the most important directions of the activities of motor transport, or a turning point in the negative trends that have evolved. Problems upon which the effectiveness of the work of public transportation depends are not being solved. Organization of passenger travel is the weak link. The work of passenger transportation evoked serious reproaches from the population, and the quality of passenger service and of the maintenance of buses and taxis is low. Specialists of the ministry's administration and the central planning, design and technological buro created under the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Motor Transport have not been directed to search for progressive solutions or to accelerate introduction of the accomplishments of scientific-technical progress into the sector.

The existing shortcomings are to a significant degree the consequence of poor organization of work with personnel. The party buro and governing board of the ministry have not achieved fundamental improvement in the administration's work style. The inertia of the office method of management is still great. Executive discipline is low.

The primary party organization is having an extremely weak influence upon the activities of the ministry administration. It has not been able to take charge of the reconstruction process. The activity of communists is low. The commission to control the administration's activities associated with fulfilling party and government directives is practically inactive.

Without absolving communists and directors of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Motor Transport of their responsibility, the Central Committee Buro deemed it necessary to note that the situation that has evolved in the sector became possible due to inadequate attention on the part of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan and of local party and soviet organs to the problems of public transportation.

The Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee recognized the work of the primary party organization of the administration and governing board of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Motor Transport concerned with improving the activities of the sector in light of requirements of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum as being unsatisfactory.

Serious shortcomings in the work of the primary organization were pointed out to the party buro deputy secretary, M. Annakulihev.

Slow progress in reconstructing the work style and methods of the governing board and administration of the ministry, and the absence of adequate persistence and adherence to principles in raising the responsibility of personnel for solving the most important problems in the sector were

pointed out to Comrade Kh. Gurbangeldyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of motor transport.

Measures directed at qualitatively transforming the work style and methods of the party buro of the administration and governing board of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and at raising the effectiveness of the sector's work were spelled out in a decree adopted on this issue. The need to fight against cases of intolerable, impermissible interruptions in the passenger transport schedule was specially emphasized.

Having discussed the article "Ministry's Drama" in the 29 May 1986 issue of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, the Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee recognized the criticism contained in it to be correct.

A decree spelling out measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the article, to improve leadership of theatrical art in the republic and to augment its role in ideological indoctrination and in formation of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and spiritual world of the population was adopted.

The Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee discussed a number of other issues associated with solving the most important problems of the republic's accelerated socioeconomic development.

#### Culture Ministry Scored

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee examined the question "On the Results of Examining A. Minkin's article 'Ministry's Drama' in the 29 May 1986 issue of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA."

The decree adopted on this question notes that the facts spelled out in the article concerning the faulty practice followed by executives of the administration of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture of purchasing and presenting dramatic works, and concerning Comrade A. Mamiliyev's use of his official prestige to purchase and present his own works, were completely confirmed.

Problems concerned with the repertoire policy followed by the management of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture have not been solved satisfactorily in recent years. Russian and foreign classics and works by Turkmen playwrights and authors from fraternal republics of high ideological and artistic quality are poorly represented in the repertoire of the theaters. Because of a commercial approach to forming the repertoire of the theaters, and because of the race to fulfill the financial plan, plays with weak ideological and artistic content, plays of an entertaining nature intended to appeal to the low, vulgar tastes of the audience are being ordered and acquired. As a result the professional level of the theaters and the acting

proficiency of the actors are decreasing, and accumulated traditions are being lost.

There are serious shortcomings in the organization of road shows. Rural audiences have not seen a single performance from the classical repertoire, while in 1985, for example, A. Mamiliyev's play "Love Station" was performed 45 times. This same play was also performed at the weddings of certain citizens in Bakhardenskiy and Geok-Tepinskiy rayons.

Members of the repertoire editing boards and other executives of the administration took advantage of the lack of control, the weak leadership and the absence of mutual exactingness on the part of Comrade Minister A. Mamiliyev and his deputies, comrades Sh. Akmukhammedov and K. Agaliyev, in regard to the writing and acquisition of works of art. Fifty-two plays were acquired in 1983-1985, and the authors of 26 of them (or 50 percent) are workers of the ministry administration and of theaters subordinated to it, and members of repertoire editing boards, whose responsibilities were directly related to the discussion, acquisition and performance of these plays on theater stages.

Plays written by the minister and other officials were purchased at higher rates. Qualified specialists in the dramatic arts, art critics and playwrights who were not employed by the administration of the Ministry of Culture were not included in the discussion of these plays, and therefore the minutes of these discussions contain no serious critical remarks.

The primary party organization of the administration of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture (secretary, Comrade L. A. Marchenko) did not exert adequate party influence upon the communists. The activities of the minister and his deputies were immune from criticism. Not once was the work of the theater and museum administration or of the repertoire editing board of the ministry subjected to discussion at party and party bureau meetings. Control over the administration's efforts to fulfill the party and government directive were unsatisfactory.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee recognized the validity of the criticism contained in the article "Ministry's Drama."

A strict reprimand was entered into the record of CPSU member, Turkmen SSR minister of culture, Comrade A. Mamiliyev for shortcomings in leadership of the repertoire editing boards of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture, for weak attention toward the activities of the theaters, for the low ideological and artistic level of the repertoire of performances, and for display of personal immodesty.

It was made public that Comrade A. Mamiliyev returned his entire one-time reward for creating a dramatic work based on B. Kerbabayev's novel "A Drop of Water, Nugget of Gold," and he transferred his proceeds from the State Prize imeni Makhtumkuli and his royalties to the Peace Fund.

It was made public that the article "Ministry's Drama" was discussed by the board of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture and at a meeting of its primary party organization, in which measures to correct these shortcomings were determined and a number of ministry officials were given administrative and party punishments.

The culture department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee (Comrade O. D. Kuzmin) was strictly reprimanded for weakening party leadership of the activities of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture and its primary party organization, and it was ordered to develop specific measures to intensify control over the state of repertoire policy in the theaters and concert organizations, and to use its influence properly to increase the usefulness of the primary party organization.

The Turkmen SSR minister of culture, the Turkmen Republic Committee of Trade Unions of Cultural Workers and the Turkmen Theatrical Society were ordered to take special steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the article, to improve management of theater arts in the republic, and to raise their role in ideological indoctrination and in forming the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and spiritual world of the population.

Plans were made to increase the work effectiveness of the theaters by raising the ideological and artistic level of the repertoire, to include more new performances of plays of Soviet and foreign progressive authors that confirm the nobility of the human character, its moral purity, humanitarianism, socialist ideals and the Soviet way of life, and to make fuller use of known Russian and foreign classics and of significant plays written by Turkmen playwrights and by authors from fraternal republics.

Comrade L. A. Marchenko, secretary of the primary party organization of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture, was given a reprimand for the weak efforts of the primary party organization to encourage the activity of communists, for absence of adequate indoctrination work and of criticism and self-criticism, and for unsatisfactory control over the efforts of the administration to fulfill the directive of the party and government.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was ordered to intensify its control over the financial and economic activities of the republic's Ministry of Culture and to increase the demands it places upon its executives.

It was recommended to the Ashkhabad City Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party that it render practical assistance and intensity leadership and control of the work of the primary party organization of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TuSSR: PARTY, OTHER ORGANS' RESPONSE TO MEDIA CRITICISM VIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Article under the rubric, "In the Turkmen CP Central Committee": "Improve the Effectiveness of Criticism"]

[Text] The Turkmen CP Central Committee has examined the reaction of the republic's party and Soviet agencies, ministries and departments, and public organizations to critical articles in the central press.

The decree that was adopted on this matter emphasizes that a fundamental condition for implementing the strategy of drastic change that was worked out by the CPSU Central Committee's April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress and concretely elaborated with respect to the republic's conditions in materials of the 23rd Turkmen CP Congress and subsequent plenums of the Turkmen CP Central Committee is the expansion of openness in work and a constructive response to criticism at all levels. In carrying out this task, a considerable role belongs to the mass information and propaganda media.

In 1985 and the first six months of 1986, the central press published a considerable number of articles disclosing the organizational and ideological work of the Turkmen Communist Party. Many publications in central newspapers have been devoted to publicizing advanced experience and relating the successes of the republic's toilers in the period of the precongress socialist competition and at the outset of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

While noting positive trends in the republic's life, the central press raises urgent problems that are characteristic for Turkmenistan and discloses shortcomings in the work of individual party committees, Soviet and economic-management agencies, enterprises and institutions, and public organizations. Critical articles in PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA have been discussed in the Turkmen CP Central Committee, oblast party committees, and the collegiums of the party's ministries and departments.

However, throughout the republic as a whole an unfavorable attitude exists toward critical articles in the mass information and propaganda media. The executives of a number of party, Soviet, economic-management, trade-union and Komsomol agencies in the republic have not been reacting promptly and with the proper depth and principle to articles in the central press, have in some

instances hushed up criticism, and have failed to take effective steps to eliminate shortcomings.

The red tape exhibited by employees of the Turkmen SSR Procurator's Office in examining materials in the criminal case concerning poaching on the part of officials in the Turkmen SSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry served as grounds for the appearance of the article "Evidence With Garnishes" in PRAVDA on 16 May 1985. By stating that there was an absence of the elements of a crime, the republic prosecutor's office and Ministry of the Forestry Industry, to all intents and purposes, refused to acknowledge the important moral problems raised in the CPSU Central Committee's publication.

The editors of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA were not satisfied with the response of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers to the note "What the 'Secret Fields' Are Concealing" (23 October 1985).

The Tashauz Obkom (Comrade B. Atayev) and the Kunya-Urgenchskiy Raykom (Comrade S. Motayev) of the Turkmen CP, the local Soviet executive committees, and the republic law-enforcement and agricultural agencies failed to take effective action to eliminate the shortcomings pointed out in the article "Where the Fuel Flows" (in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN, 10 October 1985).

With rare exceptions, critical and problem-oriented articles in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN have not been followed up with constructive action on the part of the Turkmen SSR State Agroindustrial Committee and Turkmen SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Such an attitude toward articles in a newspaper of the CPSU Central Committee indicates a failure on the part of a number of officials to duly appreciate the urgency of the problems raised and the need for broad openness in the work that is done.

The editors of UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA were not satisfied with the response of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Education and its subdivisions to 9 of 12 critical articles published in January 1985 through March 1986.

The Ashkhabad Gorkom of the Turkmen CP and the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture failed to take radical measures to eliminate shortcomings mentioned in the article "Talants and Civil Servants," which was published in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ON 17 November 1985.

The republic's Komsomol agencies have delayed replies to critical articles in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA without justification and have failed to show the proper degree of principle in examining questions raised by the newspaper.

A faulty practice has developed of submitting criticism expressed in the press to pro forma consideration, whereby references to previously adopted decisions and decrees on an analogous issue are substituted for a thorough study of the issue that has been raised and the adoption of effective measures. After the facts set forth in critical articles are examined, editors are not always sent replies on the steps that have been taken. The attempt to regard critical remarks as isolated cases persists, and measures of a local nature that are adopted do not eliminate the essence of problems and are not designed for the long range.

Certain party committees and executive personnel underestimate the role of criticism and self-criticism as a sharp weapon in the struggle against manifestations of localism, departmentalism, bureaucratism and red tape, and an effective means of improving management and enhancing the responsibility of personnel for their assigned work, for its end results, and for strengthening party and state discipline and order.

The Turkmen CP Central Committee has condemned as faulty the practice of examining criticism expressed in the press in a tardy and pro forma fashion. The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, Central Council of Trade Unions and Leninist Young Communist League Central Committee, and local party, Soviet, economic-management, trade-union and Komsomol agencies have been ordered to systematically analyze critical articles in the central and republic press, eliminate the shortcomings that they note in a timely fashion, and work to achieve promptness of response and a comprehensive approach toward problems raised by the press.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Turkmen Communist Party, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, Central Council of Trade Unions and Leninist Young Communist League Central Committee, and the party organizations of the ministries and departments have been instructed to examine the issue of the personal liability of persons who ignore critical articles in the central press or respond to them in a tardy and pro forma manner.

The decree defines a number of other concrete measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of critical articles in the press.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP CONFERENCE ON REPUBLIC HARVEST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article : "Conference in the Kazakh CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 31 July a conference was held in the Kazakh CP Central Committee at which the tasks of party, Soviet and economic-management agencies in preparing for the 1986 harvest in the republic's virgin-land and eastern oblasts were discussed.

A.P. Rybnikov, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, presented information at the conference.

Reports were heard from E. Kh. Gusakov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, Yu. I. Ostapenko, minister of grain products, V. V. Denisov, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, and G. S. Yesmambetov, first deputy minister of motor transport.

The following persons took part in the discussion of the question: Z. Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; V. A. Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; L. I. Pingarev, chief of the Kazakh CP Central Committee's Transportation and Communications Department; V. A. Goncharov, director of the Main Administration for Rice Sovkhozes; and T. Sadykulov and A. M. Yegorov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR State Agroindustrial Committee.

D. A. Kunayev, member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

Workers in the republic's agroindustrial complex have many concerns. The critical time of harvest has begun. Kazakhstan's farmers are waging an intense struggle for successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for the harvesting of grain and other products.

The harvest, moving from south to north, is gathering speed. As of 31 July 1986 more than 2 million hectares of the 24.2 million hectares that are to be harvested had been threshed. Crop yield is two quintals higher than last year. 885,000 tons of grain has been procured and is of a higher quality this

year everywhere. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Dzhambul Oblast have sold the state 26.5 million poods of grain, which is 2.5 million poods over plan. Grain farmers in Alma-Ata, Chimkent and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts also have every possibility of surpassing what was previously projected.

However, it was emphasized at the conference, the virgin-land, western and eastern oblasts bear special responsibility for the fate of plans and pledges. In Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Karaganda and East Kazakhstan oblasts alone, where the principal commodity grain is concentrated, more than 17 million hectares must be harvested.

The main task of party, Soviet and economic-management agencies is to carry out a complex of additional measures for timely preparation and precisely organize the harvest conveyor everywhere, to carry out the threshing of grain within a shortened time period and without losses, and to fulfill high socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. In this connection the most important item in their daily work is to complete the repair of harvest machinery and transport vehicles as fast as possible. It is ahead of schedule compared to last year.

However, as was noted at the conference, there are still many omissions in this undertaking. According to current figures, as of 25 July 1986 one in seven combines, one in five reapers, and about one-fourth of the mechanized grain threshing floors were not ready for operation. The greatest lags were on farms in Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, Karaganda, Turgay and North Kazakhstan oblasts. 13,000 trucks and 17,500 tractor-pulled trailers on sovkhozes and kolkhozes have not yet been readied for operation. There are also a good many omissions in the system of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport. Thus, at the Volodar Motor Center, which is one of the leading ones in the branch, 49 trucks and one-third of the trailers have not been readied. The same situation exists in other rayons and oblasts. Insufficient work is being done in this area at enterprises in other branches of the economy, which are supposed to send the necessary number of vehicles to the countryside.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee demanded of the oblast party committees, oblast Soviet executive committees and the executives of the State Agroindustrial Committee (A. K. Tomashets and A. M. Yegorov), Ministry of Motor Transport (G. S. Yesmambetov), Ministry of Highways (Sh. Kh. Bekbulatov) and other republic ministries and departments that the repair of all harvesting machinery and transport vehicles, highways and underground roads to grain-receiving centers be completed before 15 August.

Heightened attention was focused on providing fuel and lubricants to the entire harvesting complex. Today most farms are already fueling their machinery and vehicles from fuel trucks, which causes excessive time pressure. The republic State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and State Agroindustrial Committee (V. V. Denisov and A. M. Yegorov) should promptly organize the delivery of fuel and other materials on a priority basis with a view to creating, prior to the beginning of the mass harvest, a sufficient supply of these materials on sovkhozes and kolkhozes to support the uninterrupted operation of the harvest conveyor. A well-organized maintenance

and repair service will be of importance. This requires that teams of mechanics and set-up specialists be organized everywhere, that exchange centers perform precisely, and that sufficient reserve stocks of spare parts and assemblies be provided.

In accordance with party and government decisions, necessary assistance in the form of machinery and people has been provided to Kazakhstan. It is important that everything be done to utilize this assistance as efficiently as possible.

The attention of the chairmen of the oblast agroindustrial committees and rayon agroindustrial associations was called to the careful observance of technology and the ensuring of a high degree of readiness to harvest lodged and low-growing grains. It is necessary to ensure the introduction on farms of advanced methods of utilizing harvesting machinery and transport vehicles by organizing their operation on the basis of the use of harvesting-transport complexes and the brigade contract. Special attention must be given to the careful sealing of combines, truck cab and trailers, and to the performance of control threshings and the preliminary estimation of grain quality. The system of wages and material and nonmaterial incentives for participants in the harvest should be aimed at obtaining the maximum quantity of strong and valuable grain varieties.

Serious and responsible tasks confront procurement personnel. A number of grain-receiving enterprises throughout the republic are still not ready. In Kokchetav, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan and Aktyubinsk oblasts they have not been fully staffed with laboratory technicians and workers in the common occupations. It was pointed out to comrade Yu. I. Ostapenko, minister of grain products, that exhaustive measures must be taken to ensure the fastest possible completion of the preparation of the buildings and equipment of elevators, grain-receiving centers and corn-grading plants. Procurement personnel, together with farm specialists, should organize the delivery of grain from threshing floors on the basis of hourly schedules, and should expand the practice of receiving it directly off the combine. In this connection, special attention must be given to procuring high-quality grain, ensuring that the harvest is preserved in good condition, and reducing losses of it. To this end, the struggle against pests and diseases of grain and other crops must be stepped up.

The utmost concern must also be shown for the future harvest by covering seeds, carrying out the complete complex of recommended agricultural measures on fallow fields, plowing for winter fallow on schedule, preparing fields for winter crops, and carrying out the autumn supplying of moisture. In connection with the expansion of the area cultivated on the basis of intensive technologies, it is recommended that the optimal structure of plantings be determined in advance, and that they be assigned to leading brigades working on the basis of the collective contract.

In analyzing the state of affairs in field cropping, participants in the conference stressed that, along with harvesting the grain, labor efforts must not be slackened in the harvesting of hay, haylage and grass flour. Preparation for the harvesting of succulent fodder must be stepped up. So far one-fourth of the silage harvesting combines in the republic are not in good

repair. The condition of this equipment is especially unsatisfactory in Ural and Kustanay oblasts. The Kazakh CP Central Committee ordered the republic State Agroindustrial Committee (N. T. Knyazev, A. K. Tomashets and V. A. Kosarev) to take decisive action to eliminate shortcomings, prepare in an organized fashion for the harvesting of silage crops, complete the repair and construction of storage facilities, and ensure no less than 19 quintals of fodder units of coarse and succulent feed per standard head of livestock.

This year there is every possibility of fulfilling the plan for procurements of all types of garden products. At the same time, a number of oblast party committees, oblast Soviet executive committees and agroindustrial committees were criticized for the fact that the CPSU Central Committee's instructions on improving the year-round supply to the population of potatoes and vegetables of local production are still not being carried out satisfactorily, the questions of creating facilities for their storage and marketing are not being resolved energetically and thoughtfully enough, and the reconstruction and repair of storage facilities are being carried out poorly. Thus, as of 15 July 1986, only 57 percent of storage facilities requiring repair had been readied. Only half of them could receive produce in Karaganda and North Kazakhstan oblasts, and only one-fourth of them could in Guryev Oblast; this work had not even been begun in Pavlodar.

The republic State Agroindustrial Committee (T. S. Sadykulov) was instructed to promptly rectify the situation in order that everything that has been grown might be harvested down to the last kilogram, that it might be conveyed to consumers at a high quality, and that the branch's physical facilities and equipment might be prepared on time. Special attention must be given to the shipment of produce to union and republic stocks and ensuring that it is stored for the winter in sufficient quantities for local needs.

At the conference the attention of departments of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the oblast and rayon party committees, and the primary party organizations was focused on the need to enhance organizational and political upbringing work among the masses. It is necessary that party and combined party-Komsomol groups, deputies' posts, and People's Control and Komsomol Spotlight posts operate actively in the decisive sectors. It is necessary to develop effective socialist competition for achievement of the highest labor productivity while maintaining a high quality of work, to organize the precise summing up of its results, to improve the material and nonmaterial incentives provided for leading workers, and to disseminate their experience promptly.

It is the duty of Soviet agencies and trade-union committees to create the necessary working and living conditions for participants in the harvest. During these intensely busy days it is necessary to arrange for the provision of high-quality food service and qualified medical, trade, consumer and cultural services. Special attention should be given to safety regulations; the accident-free operation of combines, tractors, vehicles and equipment at threshing floors and grain-receiving centers must be ensured.

The work and concerns of the grain farmers, fodder harvesters and all participants in the harvest should become an extremely important concern of the press, television and radio.

It is a matter of honor for employees in the republic's agroindustrial complex to greet the harvest fully prepared and fulfill plans for the procurements of all types of crop products.

L. Ye. Davletova, M. S. Mendybayev, and S. Mukashev, members of the bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; V. M. Miroshnik, candidate member of the bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; and the chiefs of departments of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and executives of the republic State Agroindustrial Committee, ministries and departments took part in the conference.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

OCTOBER TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO REPORTS

Cotton Production Technology Discussed

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Tajik CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Tajik CP Central Committee buro, at a regular session that was held on 1 October, approved the recommendations of the republic Gosagroprom on organizing the republic Zemledeliye [Agriculture] Scientific-Production Association with the Vakhsh Branch in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. The association is being created for purposes of increasing the effectiveness of scientific research in production; accelerating the rates of selection and seed-management work for cotton and grain and fodder crops, and developing intensive technological schemes for growing them; introducing the achievements of science and advanced experience into production; making efficient use of the economic potential; and obtaining high final results in agriculture.

The Zemledeliye NPO [Scientific-Production Association] and its Vakhsh Branch have been given the responsibility of coordinating scientific-research projects in the growing of cotton and grain and fodder crops; of developing highly productive early-ripening disease- and pest-resistant varieties of cotton with fiber having good technological properties and with seeds having a high oil content, which varieties have been adapted to mechanized harvesting, as well as developing grain and cotton crops; of developing methods for effective use of the land which provide for obtaining good harvests of agricultural crops; and of preparing scientific forecasts and comprehensive programs for the development of agriculture in the republic.

The Central Committee buro discussed the question of the urgent tasks of accelerating the autumn field operations and completing the preparation of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex for operation under winter conditions, and adopted a corresponding decree.

The question of the further development of public health and the improvement of the sanitary conditions in Pyandzhskiy Rayon was considered. The Central Committee buro obliged the party's obkoms and gorkoms, the oblispolkoms, and the Tajik SSR Ministry of Public Health to guarantee the complete fulfillment of the measures planned by the republic government to develop public health,

to prevent diseases, and to provide sanitation and municipal services for inhabited places.

The Tajik CP Central Committee buro discussed certain other questions of party work, social and political work, and the acceleration of the republic's economic development.

#### Nine-Month Plan Figures Considered

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Tajik CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Tajik CP Central Committee buro, at a session that was held on 15 October, discussed results of the development of the republic's economy during the first nine months of the year. It was noted that, in addition to the positive shifts in development of the economy, there are still shortcomings in a number of branches. Industry has not achieved the planned rate of increase in the volume of productivity and labor productivity. Shipment discipline is still low. There is an especially large number of lagging collectives in the systems of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Sh. K. Kalandarov) and Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade A. B. Baymatov), and the processing branches of the Tajik SSR Gosagroprom (Comrade I. I. Kurbanov). A number of major associations and enterprises have been consistently failing to cope with the shipments of output.

There have been shortcomings in the quality of output. As a whole, the plan for the production of consumer goods was not fulfilled and was even reduced as compared with the corresponding period last year. The funds for the construction of projects intended for social and everyday purposes are being used insufficiently. Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (Comrade I. I. Usmanov) and the Dushanbe City Ispolkom (Comrade N. Sh. Shorakhmonov) allowed a considerable lag in plan fulfillment for all capital-construction indicators. Enterprises in the Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade S. Turayev) failed to fulfill the plan for sale of consumer services.

There have been many shortcomings in the operation of transport, in the prompt preparation of the national economy for work under winter conditions. Those shortcomings have also been allowed to occur in agriculture. Despite the overfulfillment of the plan for the republic as a whole, every sixth farm failed to cope with the assignment for purchases of products of animal husbandry. There have been omissions in the harvesting and procurement of agricultural crops.

All these facts attest that a number of oblast, city, and rayon party committees have slackened their organizing and political work in the labor collectives.

The buro warned the managers of a number of ministries and departments concerning their personal responsibility for guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments for the fourth quarter and for 1986 as a whole.

Attention was directed to the need to increase monitoring of the fulfillment of contractual obligations with respect to shipments of output.

The party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the ispolkoms of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, Gosplan, and the Tajik SSR ministries and departments have been instructed to take all steps to analyze every instance when a lag has been allowed to occur, to bring the guilty individuals to responsibility, and to guarantee the steady operation of the labor collectives. It is necessary to strive persistently for the reinforcement of discipline and organizational spirit and the strict observance of the conditions for conservation of resources, and to increase the responsibility borne by the managers and the collectives as a whole for the final results of production.

The buro planned a number of specific measures to guarantee the steady development of all spheres in the republic's national economy.

The Tajik CP Central Committee buro considered the tasks of improving construction production in the republic in light of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "The Further Improvement of the Administration of the Country's Construction Complex." The decree that was adopted stipulates measures for the fundamental improvement of capital construction in Tajikistan and the outstripping development of its material-technical base.

It has been recommended to the appropriate ministries and departments, jointly with the local Soviets, that they develop during this year programs for developing the capacities of construction organizations and their material-technical base. They have also been instructed to prepare recommendations for improving the organization of labor and the administration of construction production on the basis of introducing the brigade contract; for uniting the construction organizations operating on their territory, irrespective of the department to which they belong, into a single construction organization; and for reducing the number of projects being erected simultaneously. The next step is to carry out in 1986-1987 a 40-percent reduction in the number of persons in the administrative apparatus of the construction-and-installation trusts, administrations, and organizations equivalent to them.

The Tajik CP Central Committee buro also defined measures to improve the economic mechanism in construction. In the adopted decree it is emphasized that the factors that are becoming the basis of economic activity are profit; the gradual conversion, starting this year, to complete cost accounting and self-financing of the construction-and-installation trusts and organizations equivalent to them; and the conversion, starting next year, to contract prices for the construction of projects according to the method used by the Belorussian construction workers. It has been envisaged that, beginning next year, construction-planning associations will be formed that will guarantee the "turnkey" construction of apartment buildings and other projects intended for social purposes, and subsequently of major industrial complexes.

The question "Measures to Achieve the Further Development of the Visual Arts and to Increase Their Role in the Communist Education of the Workers" was

discussed. Oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the adopted decree emphasizes, as well as oblast, city, and rayon ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and the Tajik SSR Ministry of Culture, Union of Artists, and Union of Architects have been called upon to take all steps to promote the development of the visual arts in Tajikistan. Provisions have been made for a broad series of measures to increase the ideological and artistic content of the visual arts, the democratic principles within the confines of the principles of socialist realism, publicity, healthy criticism and self-criticism in the creative unions and their subdivisions, and for the more complete training of cadres and the rendering of sponsorship-type assistance to general-educational schools and preschool institutions in the esthetic education of the upcoming generation. Provision has been made for measures to assure the further development of amateur artistic creativity, the traditional folk-art handicrafts, and the expansion of the network of department-store salons and exhibition salons.

The Tajik CP Central Committee buro also discussed a number of other questions pertaining to the republic's social life.

#### Raykom Officials Reprimanded

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Tajik CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] After discussing the article "High Pressure," which was published in the 21 September 1986 issue of KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, the Tajik CP Central Committee buro notes that the former First Secretary of the party Voseyskiy Raykom, Comrade G. Avzalov and the former Chairman of the oblast agroindustrial committee, currently First Secretary of the party's Khovalingskiy Raykom, Comrade N. Nazarov, had exerted pressure upon the managers of the Voseyskiy Cotton-Processing Plant, forcing them to accept second-grade raw cotton as first-grade.

An inspection carried out by a Central Committee brigade in Kulyab Oblast showed that questions of dispute between the farms and the ginning plant when determining the qualitative indicators for the raw cotton in the 1985-1986 harvest had also arisen in Moskovskiy Rayon.

The Tajik CP Central Committee buro deemed the facts indicated in the article "High Pressure" to be correct and censured the practice by which the party committees interfere and take over the functions of economic agencies, noting that this creates a ground for malfeasance, fraud, and deception against the state.

Cognizance was taken of the fact that as a result of crude violations of party discipline which were expressed in unjustified interference in economic matter, and as a result of insincerity that had been demonstrated during the checking of the facts indicated in the present article, on 25 September the buro of the party's Voseyskiy Raykom issued a strict reprimand to CPSU member G. Avzalov, with that fact being entered in his party record card, and the plenum of the party's raykom dismissed him from his assignment as first

secretary and relieved him of his duties as member of the buro of the party's raykom. In addition, on 30 September the buro of the party's Kulyab Obkom issued a reprimand to CPSU member N. Nazarov, with that fact being entered in his party record card, as a result of his giving a written instruction to the Voseyskiy Cotton-Processing Plant concerning the acceptance of second-grade raw cotton as first-grade. For failure to take steps to prevent conflicts between the managers of the cotton-growing farms in the rayon and the cotton-processing plant, and for having failed to supervise the selection and assignment of cadres at that enterprise, a reprimand was issued to First Secretary of the party's Moskovskiy Raykom, A. Azizov. Punishments were also given to other responsible workers who were guilty of having allowed these situations to occur.

It was noted that the buro of the party's Voseyskiy Raykom, in discussing Comrade G. Avzalov's actions, showed a lack of principles, as well as showing liberalism and an insufficient understanding of the deed that had been committed and its consequences, and had failed to give a prompt and correct party evaluation of that situation.

The attention of the party's gorkoms and raykoms and the Tajik CP Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department was directed toward the need to raise the level and role of the buro in the activity of party committees, and to intensify the responsibility for observing the principles of collective actions in their work.

The Tajik CP Central Committee's Department of Agriculture and Food Industry, the party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the primary party organizations have been advised to intensify their monitoring of the work performed by the enterprises in the agroindustrial committee and its agencies in the outlying areas in establishing proper order in the turning over and acceptance of raw cotton.

#### Cotton Harvest Examined

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Oct 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Tajik CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Tajik CP Central Committee has considered the question "Serious Shortcomings in Organizing the Harvesting of Raw Cotton on a Number of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in the Republic."

It was noted that in the start-up year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, a good harvest of raw cotton was grown on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The harvesting of that cotton has entered its final stage. Two rayons and approximately 40 farms have already coped with the fulfillment of the cotton-procurements plan. For the republic as a whole, more than 790,000 tons of raw cotton have been procured, of which more than 90 percent was accepted in the first grades.

At the same time, on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in a number of rayons the rates of collection and turning over of the raw cotton are

extremely low. The able-bodied population has not been entirely mobilized for bringing in the harvest. As many as 400,000 people could be channeled into the harvesting operations, but actually only 290,000-300,000 are working. All the cotton-picking machines are not yet being used, and their idle-time periods as a result of equipment breakdowns and the lack of preparation on the fields have been frequent. Out of 4,053 cotton-picking machines, only 1,900-2,000 are being used. Because of the unsatisfactory organization of the job, the individual output per machine per day of sunlight constitutes one to 1.5 tons instead of two tons.

The basic reasons for the slow rates of cotton harvesting on a number of farms and in a number of rayons are the low professional level of individual managers of brigades, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and the weak organizing work of the party organization secretaries and the village Soviet chairmen. They have not been providing the proper level of guidance to labor collectives and have been taking an irresponsible attitude toward the job assigned to them. Under conditions when the Tajik CP Central Committee and the republic's government had made a bold and very responsible decision that has been supported by all the workers in the republic -- the decision to bring in the cotton harvest without involving students or taking schoolchildren away from their studies -- certain managers in the outlying areas have been failing to understand completely the entire importance of this measure, which has been needed for a long time. They also failed to react properly to the Statement of the Tajik CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Tajik CP Council of Ministers. A well-principled party evaluation must be given to these actions everywhere. It is also necessary to judge the activities of the managers on the basis of the specific final results, rather than on the basis of explanations concerning the reasons for the failure and for disrupting the fulfillment of assignments.

The Tajik CP Central Committee has recommended that after the completion of the raw-cotton harvest, the results of the work performed by every cotton-growing brigade, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz are to be analyzed. There is to be an examination of the questions of suitability for assignment to certain positions, insofar as those questions pertain to the brigade leaders, kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, secretaries of primary party organizations on farms, and village Soviet chairmen who had been unable to mobilize people or to organize the work of the cotton-picking machines at their disposal, or who had failed to make the proper conclusions from the decisions of the Tajik CP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers concerning the need to carry out the harvesting of the raw cotton by their own efforts, with the maximum use of technology. Persons who are authoritative, conscientious, bold, and capable of working under the conditions of restructuring are to be assigned or recommended for election to replace the persons who have been relieved.

5075  
CSO: 1830/117

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

MULTI-VOLUME WORKS OF KLYUCHEVSKIY, SOLOVYEV TO BE REPUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 43, 20-28 October 1986 page 10 reports in an interview with V.L. Yanin, member-correspondent of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that Mysl publishers will republish the works of V.O. Klyuchevskiy and S.M. Solovyev. The classic works of the two historians, which have not been published in the Soviet Union since the end of the 1950's, will be printed in editions of 150,000 and 100,000 copies respectively. According to the article some additional material will appear in the new additions. Yanin also suggested that the historical works of N.M. Karamzin also should be published, however, there are no plans to do so.

/12232

CSO: 1800/120

RELIGION

RESTORATION OF NIZHEGORODSKO-PECHERSKIY MONASTERY RUINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA MOSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by L. Nikitina, department head at the Gorkiy newspaper LENNINSKAYA SMENA: "Tenants of History: The Preservation of a Unique Monument"]

[Text] The wail of sirens sliced through the hustle and bustle of the city. A 17th-century historical and architectural monument was on fire. And had it not been for the firemen, the Pecherskiy Monastery, a gem of historical architecture, would have been burnt to a cinder.

Incidentally, the fire on the grounds of this famous monastery was not a random event: hooligans set fire to trash here, old electrical wiring ignited the there. And aunty Manya, a warehouse worker employed by Dairy Plant No. 1, which rents the Uspeniya Church and its refectory here as a storage facility, has written reports many times to the director, expressing her concern for the fate of the "warehouse's treasures." However, the dairy plant's director, D. M. Atakhanov, had assured both aunty Manya (formal) and the fire department (in writing) that a fire would not result in damage, as there was nothing of value in the warehouse. If Ovtay Manayevich had only known that the bookkeeping value of the building complex alone was set at half a billion rubles. And who can calculate, in rubles, its historical and aesthetic significance.

The history of the Nizhegorodsko-Pecherskiy Monastery goes back 600 years. Its founder, Dionisiy, came here from the Kievo-Pecherskiy Monastery. The monastery developed into a center of learning: According to tradition, the celebrated Iavrentyevskiy Chronicle was compiled here. The buildings which still survive to our times are a little less than 300 years old. Their chief architect was the "imperial apprentice stone master" Antipa Vozolin, who earlier took part in constructing the Terem Palace in the Moscow kremlin and the Trinity Church in Ilenishchev and who also restored the golden Gates at Vlazim na Kiyazme and the Uspenskiy Cathedral in Moscow... In the middle of the 17th century, construction of the Pecherskiy Monastery had been basically completed.

And so, the ancient history of this monastery is clear. The only thing that isn't clear is who is responsible for preserving this unique monument of Russian history. At various times, the monastery complex has been the home of a furniture factory, a dairy plant, and a movie theater...And, today, there are communal apartments there. It is entirely natural that each landlord has altered the monastery to suit individual production needs and personal imagination, which, alas, has not been distinguished by the refinement of *l'art pour l'art*. The furniture factory bricked in the windows after tearing out the ancient frames, broke through walls in some places, and constructed an elevator shaft and an entry booth. The dairy plant, having converted the windows into a door, constructed a conveyor line into the church, adding with great audacity to the architecture of our forefathers. But the largest role of all in the "restoration" of the monastery has been played by the Kerch Special Scientific-Restoration Production Workshop of the Kemerovostavradiova association, under the RCFJR Ministry of Culture, which for 11 years now has rented several buildings in the complex. It is convincing that it is precisely those who are primarily charged with preserving antiquities are those who least of all respect them.

The restorers have, however, done something. In a prominent spot within the workshop, they have hung up a poster with excerpts from the regulation and law "On the Protection and Utilization of Historical and Cultural Monuments": ...Within the boundaries of the protected zones of monuments, it is forbidden to carry out excavation, construction and other operations, as well as economic activity, without the authorization of the RCFJR Ministry of Culture... Construction, land-improvement, and road-building operations which can pose a threat to the existence of an historical and cultural monument are to proceed only in coordination with the organs for protecting monuments... Enterprises, institutions, organizations, and citizens which damage damage to an historical and cultural monument or to its protective zone are required to restore the monument or its protected zone to its former condition and, when this is not possible, to make restitution for the losses they have caused, in accordance with the laws of the RCFJR and the state..."

But, as if ignoring all this, the restorers are building, within the protected zone of the monument, a new mill as well as a garage for their trucks which carry plaster, cement, and metal structural elements...all of which are being stored in this very same protected zone.

"*Nothing is lost*", the workshop's chief engineer, S. Ya. Trebant, affirms his friends. "With all respect for antiquities, we have our own production methods, our plan..."

That is so. The workshop has more than 40 restoration projects this year. The plan for administration (naukayeniye) comes to 750,000 rubles. Next year this will increase 1.5-fold. The restoration worker is not only an artist. He is also a mason, a plasterer, a mason, a sculptor, a roofer... And this means that brick, cement, lumber, reinforced concrete ceiling units, and related construction elements lie around on the monastery's protected grounds. They have been lying there, out in the open, for many years. The piles of sand have rotted and are now suitable only for use as scrap metal. The

wood, which is covered only with tar paper because storage spaces have not been fitted out, is rotting away. And we still need to have a forge, because we have to fill orders for forging work, as well as a heating plant, because the cells where our artists, architects, and sculptors are quartered were designed for monastic asceticism, not for the health of modern man." And the modern "preservers of antiquity" are prepared to install heating pipes and other objects in the interior of the monastery, just as they earlier "installed" a garage, a saw mill, a barbed wire fence, and a booth for the guard with his dog, who are ready to use cannon fire in order to keep curious tourists away from items of material worth.

At one time, an entirely different fate was being prepared for this historical and architectural monument. Still collecting dust in the archives of the Gorkiy Engineering and Construction Institute, there is a plan, loudly acclaimed by the city's populace, to locate a cultural and tourist complex on its grounds. To fulfill this student dream, it was necessary to find an owner. And the city soviet literally arranged an auction on the principle that it would be sold to "whomever will take it". Nobody took it -- neither the excursion bureau nor a museum. And then the historical monument was turned over to the restorers. At the same time, it was said, they will repair it.

And the outward appearances of repair can be seen: They whitewashed and painted it. The view from the Volga is of a gingerbread city. Everybody is satisfied -- the restorers as well as the city authorities. But, alas, only the outside of the monastery has been given a pretty appearance. Inside the walls, trucks weighing many tons are rumbling, logs are falling with thuds, power saws are buzzing. It stands to reason that tourists are not allowed access here.

At the same time, the general plan for construction at the monastery, which makes provision for everything except the interests of the monument itself, with all its saw mills, garages, etc., was signed by the former chief of the city administration of culture, N. M. Khryashcheva, after getting the blessing of the former chief of the oblast administration of culture, A. G. Trukhmanova. Now, the "former chiefs" have changed chairs and there supposedly is nobody to talk to.

Unfortunately, this situation is not confined to Gorkiy Oblast. And, indeed, historical monuments, of which there are no longer so many in our country today, can still provide much that is beneficial. It is necessary only to reexamine and, to use modern terminology, to restructure our relationship to our past, our present, and our future.

13032  
CSO: 1800/90

PHILOSOPHER'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGION

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 56 p 7

[Article signed by the Propaganda Department of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "An Atheist, By God"]

[Text] One needs to have a good understanding of his enemy's weapons in order to defeat him. Apparently with this axiom in mind, the Belarusian philosopher Ye. Pylilo tells his readers that he has been involved in scientific atheism for 20 years already and that, even today, he is giving "lectures under the auspices of the Znaniye society." Of course, all of this, which was written at the beginning of an article which appeared in the newspaper LITERATURA I ISKUSSTVO (organ of the BSSR Ministry of Culture and Writers' Union) on 5 September of this year, commands respect and sets a serious tone. Moreover, the idea behind his article is a topical one. Ye. Pylilo does not share the position taken by the author of the article "Flirting with Religion" (see KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 30 July 1956). The arguments and conclusions of "Komsomolka" [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] "forced" Ye. Pylilo to take pen in hand. The title of the article defines the author's position: "Religion Has Nothing To Do With It."

Before explaining what Ye. Pylilo is taking about, we will recall the main thesis of "Komsomolka's" article. The paper criticized the positions of writers, in which they or the heroes of their works take the path of seeking God, manifestly deviating from the Marxist-Leninist assessment of religion without taking note of the dangers of flirtation with it. It was "Komsomolka's" main conclusion that our moral code is based not on religion but on moral foundations which have been worked out and developed in the sufferings of the working people, of mankind.

Strange as it may seem, it is precisely this position which the Belarusian Marxist philosopher forgets. To put it more specifically and sharply, he turns what is practically a theological position. Indeed, what is he trying to show? Namely, that the postulates of religion are popular in essence, while religion is by no means an opium of the people, but rather in the flesh of their flesh.

Ye. Pylilo shares the view that: "...the wisdom of the people themselves was the initial source and material for the future 'compilers' of the Biblical texts." The Belorussian philosopher writes the following: "They (the texts -- ed.) reflect the world outlook not only of the ruling elite, for example, in the late Christian communities, but also the world outlook of the slaves who, albeit passively, nonetheless made their own contribution to the formation of Christian dogma. The Bible could not lay claim to universal significance if it was not in a position to appeal to the lower classes, to whom it was also, and not in the least, addressed."

Having written this, Ye. Pylilo suddenly remembers. No, he doesn't say that he has made a mistake with regard to the "sequence of address" -- that, without doubt, everything was, in fact, composed, first of all, precisely for the people, in order to keep them docile and confused. The philosopher barely tries to correct himself: "In such a recast form, these spiritual values were returned to those to whom they were originally addressed, but with significant additions and after being processed ideologically as prescribed by the ruling classes." However, in the very next paragraph, this correction for some reason leads the Belorussian philosopher to the well-known postulate concerning the "revolutionary character" of religious teachings: "Here it is important to consider the fact that the presence of disparate norms of behavior within the religious moral code made it possible to excuse the subordinate masses ...for actions which had been classified as rebellious by the official institutions of exploitative society."

It remained only to say that Christ was a revolutionary, but the author of the article stopped short of this. He continues on to describe the moral and ethical principles of the Bible "which have not lost their significance to the present day: sincerity, respect and charity in relationships between people, honoring parents,...and much more." With reservations, with various evasions, Ye. Pylilo still says: "The time has come to reject the practice of indiscriminately denying the assimilated teachings of religion, its moral code, all the more so because nihilists, cut from a mephistophelian pattern, are always ready to throw out the baby with the bathwater."

We think that the chief mistake of the Belorussian atheist lies in this accusation. Question: Why is it necessary to proceed via religious dogma in order to get to that which has been accumulated by the people during their difficult history? Yes, religion has assimilated a great deal from the thoughts and aspirations of the people. The Belorussian scholar must know well that Marxist revolution theory also is based on the thoughts and aspirations of the very same people with regard to their freedom and equality. It also would not hurt for him to remember, as well, that the beautiful and literary Biblical tracts serve one class, and that Marxism serves another -- the working class.

It is a good thing when an atheist strives to understand the weapons of his enemy. But this is not enough. It is also desirable to look at these weapons, whetted through the centuries, from a clear, Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. Unfortunately, throughout this entire comprehensive article, Ye. Pylilo (who, after all, is docent of the philosophy departments of a university natural science faculty and a Candidate of Sciences) does not even make mention of Marxism, of how Marxism interprets religious teachings. Moreover, all his "protective" references to religion are seasoned by neglect of our moral code and morals. We repeat: The article does not contain a single word about communist morals and morality. As if there were no such thing!

Under these circumstances, can we take Ye. Pylilo's complaints seriously? Hasn't he also forgotten such concepts as "consistent atheism," "aggressive atheistic propaganda," etc.?

Probably without noticing it himself, Ye. Pylilo asserts that religion supposedly gave us our general human norms of morality. Excuse us. It did no more than to recognize them within the wisdom of the people and to "recruit" them into its own service. The theory of scientific communism, to the contrary, not only has taken them from the people, but also makes them the property of the people. In general, it is also necessary to view the term "general human norms" from a class standpoint -- to remember, at least, that, more than once during its centuries-long history, religion has given its blessing to wars, pillage and robbery carried out by the exploiting classes with the words "general human values" on its lips. And much more.

Ye. Pylilo supports "total atheist truth" and proposes that we adopt as our own ideological weapons everything that is good within religion, only having purged it of trifles and having retouched certain canons. Take the following, for example: "and really is the gift of foresight (even if this prophecy takes a form which is unacceptable to us, as communists) not of general human interest?" What sort of gift are we talking about? The author doesn't write about this. He also doesn't write about the fact that foresight is not based on a gift, but on knowledge, that "prophetic predictions", made in such an obscure form that they can be applied to any phenomena, are akin to gypsy fortune-telling about "a long trip" or "an important meeting." ...Why shouldn't there be such things?

But these are details. There are many of them in the article by the Belarusian philosopher. They produce a particular question and concern on the part of the editors: What sort of "atheistic truth" is Ye. Pylilo passing on to his students? In this connection, we recall lines from a letter from Lenin to Gorkiy: "I cannot and will not speak with people who have allowed themselves to teach a unity between scientific socialism and religion." This is how sharply Illich posed this question.

13032  
CIO: 1800/30

RELIGION

BAPTISTS' ACTIVITIES IN KISSR DECRIED

in the SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by T. Bogomazova: "Where Does 'the Path of God' Lead?"]

Travel, Interrupted Journey

Travelling bags and bulky suitcases were piled up on the tables in front of the inspectors in the customs hall of the Brest departmental passport control point. Their owners, visiting our country from abroad, were snapping open the locks, showing their baggage.

But the attention of the customs officials had been caught by the unusually large amount of luggage belonging to a young tourist -- 6 suitcases. In filling out his customs declaration, Jurgen Oem had indicated that he was carrying nothing illegal with him.

"Please open the suitcase. This one too..."

All 6 suitcases contained...religious literature.

Jurgen Oem was embarrassed.

"I am a deeply religious person," he said in German, "and am bringing people the word of God. It is very difficult to buy a Bible in your country. I decided to help..."

Invinc listed several of the books (they were published in the German and the Russian languages), the customs official politely said that it would be necessary to study the literature more closely.

After this, representatives of the border troops interested themselves in the tourist. Namely, the importation of various "spiritual" products, such as Bibles, in the suitcases of the pious tourist, falls in their competence. However, besides the "spiritual items", the preacher of God's word was also carrying something of a more material nature -- foreign currency. Having become interested in the person of this missionary, of this travel buff, they

discovered something curious that our readers will also be not uninterested to learn.

"Have you visited our country often?"

"This is the 14th time I have come here, and I have been many times to Poland, 20 times to Romania, and the same number of times to Czechoslovakia..."

And all this is only a fair-vein period. Evidently Jurgen Dem concentrated his interest on the capitalist countries, displaying an uncommon concern "about his brothers and sisters in Christ". And, indeed, the books, published by various clerical publishing houses in the capitalist countries, cost a lot of money. On his 5th trip, Jurgen Dem was carrying, besides the bibles, almost 1000 Eastern calendars with excerpts from the Old and New testaments in Russian and Hebrew. He later confessed that, from 1970 to 1971, he had sent to Nina Pil, living in East in the Kirgiz SSR, about 1700 bibles and books, 1500 calendars with quotations, about 150 books, and other special materials which are prohibited for import into the USSR. Among them were copies of a "Bible for Small Children" with cheerful pictures. Everything was masterfully done, with high quality printing. Where did all this come from? Stan Fomic had been used to supply this tireless tourist and commercial traveller?

And Jurgen Dem told in earlier prepared cover story, deriving of "A Thousand and One Nights", which almost nobody could take seriously. Allegedly, at a time when he was not home, some kindly, invisible people turned up with gifts. The communist characters even made their way into his apartment and left their gifts right on the balcony and on the stairs.

Dem had also sent many letters to Fomic, addressed to the Pil family, which Nina Pil was to meet up, using addresses that had been left with her, to "people suffering for their beliefs", but in fact criminals. Mail sent by Jurgen Dem also went to another address in Kirgizia. It was received by Petr Andreyevich Dvork, a resident of the village of Novo-Savliyevo in Sokul'skiy Rayon. And, to the question of where the money had come from (and, in addition, 80 percent had also been sent), Jurgen again held to his regular fairy tale involving invisible people who left money in his mail box.

"It's difficult to follow your cover story," said an officer from the border troops.

The tourist and capitalist traveller turned his head for a moment and suddenly reached a decision:

"I have decided to tell the true story. To insure my confidence... The fact is that..."

The fact turned out to be in business. With his sense for a deal, Jurgen created a fictitious Jewish fast and organized the transfer of money to Nina Pil in Fomic, so that she could cash it on further. In doing this, he used

certain Soviet citizens who were temporarily located abroad as the "financer": they sent the money orders through the mail. We won't touch here upon the moral qualities of these renegades -- they took part in this business in exchange for a certain percentage. Jurgen Oem himself was by no means helping his "Soviet brothers and sisters in Christ" unselfishly: he also deducted for himself certain percentages for his own labor. By his own admission, he received about 15,000 marks. So there.

Here is his statement, made at the border:

"I have now decided to put an end to all these dubious deals, which do not derive from God."

The speculator again did not refrain from covering himself in God's name. To continue.

"Every time, each time I arrived, I carried religious literature, although I knew that this was against USSR laws, that is, I acted wittingly."

But where, nevertheless, did the funds for these trips come from? Jurgen Oem did not name his patrons from the inveterate clerical organizations in order, as he said, not to hurt people. But he did give the overseas address from which he received subsidies for his trips to the Soviet Union, the name also. He was unable to hide that he has ties to functionaries of the subversive clerical centers "Light in the East" and "Eastern Christian Mission", which have built their nests on the territory of the FRG.

Jurgen Oem was successful. They did not bring criminal charges against him. A border officer read an official statement to the "missionary" on the platform of the Brest Railroad Station -- he was simply prohibited from entering the Soviet Union.

"Beware of Greeks"

How did you learn of the existence of the Pil family in Kant?", the border guards officer asked Jurgen Oem.

"In 1979, when I was getting ready to travel to the Soviet Union for the first time, they advised me to find and visit the family of Ida Pil in Kirgizia. A clergyman by the name of Berens, from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, told me about this family. He said that the Pil family belonged to the Baptist sect and lived at Sverdlov Street No. 21 in Kant."

"Tell us in a little more detail..."

"Ida Pil has 6 children. The father doesn't show any concern for the family. The mother is a very strong believer, three of her daughters -- Ninn, Nadya, and Rassiya -- also. Ida's health is not strong. She suffers psychological disorders..."

I will ask the reader to turn his attention to two facts: many, many miles

from our Kant, far to the West, there are people who know that, within the Baptist sect, there is a mother with many children, a woman who, moreover, suffers psychological disorders, as Oem stated. They can use such people to their own ends, it is easier to work with them. And to a missionary being sent abroad, the employees of a clerical center provide the address of the Pil family, which suspected nothing and which had neither relatives nor friends in a foreign land. You cannot but think that it's not for nothing that the masters of foreign clerical centers sustain themselves by contacts with the western special services. They do their utmost for this.

Ida Pil greeted her foreign guest like her own son. The sanctimonious Jurgen simply charmed her, so much that she later sent him a photograph of one of her daughters, Nina. A correspondence developed. And not only this. Remember that Jurgen Oem undertook trips to our country 7 times, and each time he paid visits to the Kantovians, visited their community. Parcels arrived with the name of Nina Pil (sent to Sokulukskiy Rayon as well).

"I sent sweets, semolina, soap, laundry powder," Oem related. "For distribution to poor families."

Oh, the poor, poor family! Can it be that 6 grown people are not in a position to earn enough for a bar of soap?! And another lie: the package of laundry powder turned out to be contraband, for religious literature was hidden inside it.

This is the kind of "caramels" that sometimes arrive from abroad. There is still truth in the saying: "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

If the believers of the Kant community realized that a foreign benefactor was making them gifts "due to poverty", they should be ashamed. The overwhelming majority of believing patriots labor honestly and in good conscience for their homeland and receive rewards accordingly. They live fairly prosperously.

Now about books. The state makes it possible for religious associations regularly to publish literature necessary to satisfy religious requirements. During the past 30 years, mass editions of the Bible, of the New Testament, of the Psalter, and much more have been put out repeatedly. Moreover, the contraband literature and sermons which are being sent here contain very real slander and libel against our way of life.

#### About Birthdays, Prayer, and Other Things

We do not know what kind of relations developed between our believers from the Kant community and the "travelling man" Jurgen Oem, what kind of orders he gave them. However, following his visits (there was such a correlation), the activists directed their activities on a new course.

A resident of the rayon center, Tursun Iskenderova (we have changed the name at her request) was very surprised when members of the community turned to her with an unexpected request: to teach them the Kirgiz language: they would pay well for the lessons.

"But I don't know the literary language," she pushed the report aside.  
"What kind of teacher would I make? And why for you?"

They stumbled, gave various answers, and argued. Tursun decided to try it. In the evening, the "pupils" came to her apartment. They intended to study the Kirgiz language seriously. Only, after several lessons, Iskenderova absolutely refused to help: she realized why the sect's members needed a knowledge of the language.

...A young employee of a printing house was also somewhat surprised when Nadya Pil invited her to her home on her birthday. Although they worked together and were slight friends, Nadya was not known for her hospitality. When, with a present, happy and dressed up, she entered the room, the guests had already gathered. True, it seemed a little strange -- only Kirgiz young people. Two young ladies and three young men were leafing through books supplied with colored illustrations. To a printing worker, to an employee of a printing house, one glance was enough to judge the quality of the edition, printed on good, expensive paper, with chalk white pages. Christian forms in the Kirgiz language... Evidently, the edition had not been cheap for the anti-Soviet firm which had put out the books specially for underground dispatch to our country. How, from where did they end up in Nadya's home? These thoughts were interrupted by a female voice:

"We have already read...It is interesting. Let's begin the prayers right away..."

"Right here?" The boys were doubtful.

"Why put it off?"

The new guest at once began to leave for home. Feeling that something was wrong, the girls rushed to accompany her. In the corridor, they whispered:

"Hold your tongue, don't say a word to anybody. We gave Nadya a note, signed an oath that we will believe in her God, in Christ!"

A little childish, somehow not serious. So is it worthwhile to get excited, to react, to disturb public opinion because of the fact that several young people who don't even know Islam, the religion of their forefathers, were beginning, it is unknown whether as a joke or seriously, to familiarize themselves with the Baptist religion, while the activists of this community were specially studying the Kirgiz language in order to spread "the word of God" within a new flock? Yes, it is worthwhile! Indeed, mixed rank and file members of the community or simply light-skinned people like those who were at the home of Nadya Pil, hardly think about who and what stands behind the Easter presents from abroad, what sort of aims there forces are pursuing. Jurgen Oem, for example, sent 400 parcels. Who paid for them? In this world, people don't do anything so simply, from the soul.

CULTURE

ALCOHOLISM UNACCEPTABLE AS THEME, CLAIMS WRITER

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian in the September 1986 issue features on page 36 an article by I. Grekova entitled "We Need To Be Forced To Think." In discussing the state of current Soviet literature, Grekova points out that good writing is always current despite outdated or historic themes, and that some of the most current themes used by present writers are "empty and leave the reader cold." However, she feels that an important literary theme which addresses current society is that of the battle against alcoholism. Pointing out that this theme has been censored by editors in her past writing, Grekova objects to such censorship. "It is important to explain how significant and current this battle [against drunkenness] is and how literature could help in the fight for sobriety, if only this could be allowed. Unfortunately, such is not the case... How can a writer under such circumstances write the truth about our life? To hide one's head in the sand is not the best way to run away from danger," she concludes.

/9738  
CSO: 1800/85

SOCIAL ISSUES

LEGAL DOCUMENTS OUTLINE CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNEARNED INCOME

Supreme Soviet Ukase

Moscow SONRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PNAVITELSTVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK (OTDEL PERVYY) i. Russian No 21, 1986 pp 368-372

[Ukase No 120 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Intensifying the Struggle Against Unearned Income"]

[Text] For the purpose of intensifying the struggle against unearned income, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To establish that unauthorized use for mercenary purposes of transport equipment, machines or machinery belonging to enterprises, institutions and organizations entails the imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a fine for citizens in an amount of up to 100 rubles, for officials up to 200 rubles, and for drivers of transport equipment, the imposition of a fine in an amount of up to 100 rubles or deprivation of the right to operate transport equipment for a period of up to 1 year with reimbursement of property damage.

2. Avoidance of submitting a declaration on income from work in the domestic handicraft industry and other individual labor activity or other income subject to an income tax, and in other cases where the submission of a declaration is designated by legislation, or late submission of the declaration or inclusion in it of obviously distorted data entails the imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a warning or a fine in an amount of 50 to 100 rubles.

The same acts committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same violations entail criminal liability and are punished by corrective work for a period of 2 years or a fine of from 200 to 1,000 rubles.

Cases concerning administrative law violations stipulated in part one of the present article are examined by administrative commissions attached to executive committees of rayon, city and rayon in cities soviets of people's deputies. Records on such violations are compiled by authorized officials of financial organs or militia personnel authorized to do this.

3. Violation of the conditions of engagement in the domestic handicraft industry or other individual labor activity entails the imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a fine in an amount of 50 to 100 rubles with confiscation of the fabricated products, tools of labor and raw materials or without such.

4. Engagement in a domestic handicraft industry or other individual labor activity in regard to which a special prohibition exists entails the imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a fine in an amount varying from 50 to 100 rubles with confiscation of fabricated products, tools of production and raw materials.

Engagement in a domestic handicraft industry or other individual labor activity in regard to which a special prohibition exists, if it is committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for such a violation entails criminal liability and is punished by corrective work for a period of up to 2 years or a fine of 200 to 1000 rubles with confiscation of fabricated products, tools of production and raw materials.

Engagement in a domestic handicraft industry or other individual labor activity in regard to which a special prohibition exists, conducted on a significant scale or with the use of hired labor or by a person previously convicted of engaging in forbidden types of individual labor activity, is punished by deprival of liberty for a period of up to 5 years with confiscation of property.

5. Buying up at state or cooperative stores of baked bread, flour, groats or other food products for feeding livestock or poultry or equally feeding livestock or poultry with baked bread, flour, groats or other food products purchased at stores entails the application of an administrative penalty in the form of a fine in an amount of 50 to 100 rubles.

The same acts committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same violations, or consistently, or on a large scale, entail criminal liability and are punished by corrective work for a period of up to 2 years or a fine of 100 to 500 rubles.

6. To introduce the following changes and additions into USSR legislative acts:

6.1. To set forth Article 1 of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 29 February 1962 "On Increasing Criminal Liability for Bribery" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 8, 1962, Article 65) in the following wording:

"1. The receipt by an official personally or through intermediaries of a bribe in any form for the performance or nonperformance of any act in the interest of getting a bribe, which an official ought to have or could have committed through the use of his official position--

is punished by deprival of liberty for a period of up to 10 years with confiscation of property.

The same acts committed on the basis of a prior agreement by a group of persons, or repeatedly, or coupled with extortion of a bribe, or the receipt of a large-size bribe,--

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of 5 to 15 years with confiscation of property.

Acts designated by parts one and two of the present article committed by an official occupying a responsible position, either formerly convicted of bribe taking or of having received a bribe of an especially large size,--

are punished by deprival of liberty for a period of 8 to 15 years with confiscation of property and with internal exile for a period of 2 to 5 years or without exile, and in especially aggravated circumstances--by the death penalty with confiscation of property;

(2) in Bases of Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Labor established by the USSR Law of 15 June 1970 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1970, No 29, Article 265, No 33, Article 507; 1984, No 24, Article 42);

to supplement part one of Article 17 with paragraph 8 of the following content:

"(8) the commission of a theft at the place of work (including a petty theft) of state or public property established by a sentence of the court that has come into legal force or by the decision of an organ under whose competence the imposition of an administrative penalty or the employment of measures of social influence comes under";

to exclude from part two of Article 49 the words "but not larger than the full amount of the inflicted damage";

to set forth paragraph 5 of Article 56 in the following wording:

"(5) firing (paragraphs 3, 4, 7 and 8 of Article 17)";

to supplement part two of Article 106 after the words "for the damage inflicted to the enterprise, institution or organization" with the words "by theft, deliberate spoiling, shortage or loss of individual forms of property or other valuables as well";

(3) in Bases of Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics enacted by USSR Law of 6 December 1961 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1961, No 50, Article 525; 1981, No 44, Article 1184):

to supplement part two of Article 40 after the words "established by an agreement of the parties" with the words "if another is not designated by legislation of the USSR and the union republics";

in part one of Article 88 to replace the words "subject to reimbursement in the full amount by the person inflicting the damage" with the words "is subject

"to reimbursement by the persons inflicting the damage in the full amount with the exception of cases specified by USSR legislation";

(b) to set forth part two of Article 14 of Bases of Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Administrative Law Violations (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1980, No 44, Article 909; 1982, No 49, Article 934) in the following wording:

"in the case of need of increasing responsibility for individual forms of administrative law violations by means of legislative acts of union republics, a fine may be set in regard to citizens of up to 50 rubles and officials of up to 100 rubles and by means of USSR legislative acts in regard to citizens--of up to 100 rubles and officials--of up to 200 rubles, and for mercenary administrative law violations, in regard to citizens--of up to 200 rubles and officials--of up to 300 rubles";

(c) to set forth Articles 1 and 2 of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 3 December 1982 "On Intensifying the Struggle Against Petty Theft of State or Public Property" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1982 No 49, Article 933) in the following wording:

"1. To establish that a person committing a petty theft of state or public property, if his acts do not entail criminal liability, is subject to administrative responsibility in the form of a fine in an amount of 20 to 200 rubles or corrective work for a period of 1 to 2 months with retention of 20 percent of earnings or to measures of social influence with reimbursement of the property damage.

"2. Persons committing theft of state or public property, in addition to initiation of administrative or criminal proceedings or the employment of measures of social influence on them, are deprived of all forms of bonuses in the course of a period established by management in agreement with the labor collective or with the trade union committee (trade-union bureau) of the enterprise, institution, organization, its structural subdivision or brigade council. They are also deprived of a reward for the results of the year's work and privileged travel authorizations to rest homes or sanatoria. On the proposal in the labor collective to the management of the enterprise, institution or organization with the agreement of the trade-union committee, the priority of obtaining living space can be moved back for them";

(d) to supplement Article 3 of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 8 February 1977 "On the Procedure of Employing Measures of Administrative Punishment for Persons Released from Criminal Accountability in Accordance with Article 43 of Bases of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1977, No 7, Article 713; ibid, No 49, Article 934) after the words "fine in the amount of up to 100 rubles" with the words "and for mercenary law violations--of up to 200 rubles";

(7) In the Statute on the Material Responsibility of Workers and Employees for Damage Caused to an Enterprise, Institution and Organization enacted by the Order of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 13 July 1970

(VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1976, No 29, Article 427; 1983, No 5, Article 74, No 47, Article 723):

part one of Article 2 after the words "Material Responsibility, as a rule, is limited to a certain portion of the worker's or employee's earnings" to add the words "and must not exceed the full amount of the inflicted damage with the exception of cases specified by USSR legislation";

to set forth part 4 of Article 13 in the following wording:

"A special procedure may be established by USSR legislation for determining the size subject to reimbursement, including in multiple reckoning, of the damage caused an enterprise, institution or organization by theft, deliberate spoilage, shortage or loss of individual forms of property or other valuables as well as in those cases where the actual size of the damage exceeds its nominal size.

7. The present Ukase to go into effect on 1 July 1986.

8. To instruct the presidiums of the supreme soviets of union republics to bring the legislation of the union republics into accord with the present law.

A. Gromyko  
Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili  
Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, The Kremlin. 23 May 1986, No 4719-XI.

## Council of Ministers Decree:

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIH SFRALISTICHESKIH RESPUBLIK (OTDEL. PERYYY) in Russian No. 21, 1921 pp. 773-776

[Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Intensifying the Struggle Against Unearned Income"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers resolves:

1. USSR Ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies;

(a) to intensify the struggle against thefts of socialist property, bribery, speculation and other mercenary crimes serving as sources of unearned income. To give constant consideration to thorough study and elimination of conditions contributing to the commission of these crimes;

(b) to work out and implement effective measures for ensuring the full safety of socialist property, keeping in mind:

to increase the accountability of heads of enterprises, organizations, institutions and kolkhozes, to improve order, organization and discipline, to intensify the struggle against waste and losses and to ensure the strictest economy in the use of material resources and monetary capital;

to significantly improve initial accounting and all forms of control over the safety of socialist property and observance of state discipline;

to ensure the timely development and introduction of technically and economically valid norms of material and labor expenditures and use of machines and equipment;

(c) to provide for accelerated development of consumer goods and the service sphere in accordance with Decree No 915 of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 25 September 1985 "On the Complex Program of Development of Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere for 1986-2000; to look for reserves and additional resources for increasing production volume and provision of services, improvement of their quality and effective elimination of an emerging shortage of individual goods and services.

2. For the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems together with the AUCCTU and with the participation of ministries and departments in a 3-month period to examine and resolve the question of expanding the list of categories of workers and employees with whom contracts on full material responsibility can be concluded.

3. To recognize as necessary:

to expand the list of goods and products to which the procedure of recovery damage applies in a multiple size of the retail prices in the event of their theft, deliberate spoilage, shortage or loss;

to introduce changes in the existing procedure of writing off physical assets and losses, keeping in mind to strengthen control over the validity of write-offs and recovery of damage as well as to increase the responsibility of officials for violations of the indicated procedure.

For the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Central Statistical Administration with the participation of the USSR Procuracy, the USSR Supreme Soviet and other ministries and departments as well as the AUCCTU to prepare and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers within a 6-month period appropriate proposals on these questions.

4. For USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies to adopt additional measures for putting an end to deceptive statements and improper text insertions. To try to obtain full compensation for the damage

caused the state by illegal payment of bonuses and other rewards as well as deductions of money going into the material incentive fund and other comparable funds of associations, enterprises and organizations regardless of the use of other prescribed measures.

5. For the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Central Statistical Administration and ministries and departments to intensify control over the observance of state discipline in the work of accounting and reporting, to adopt decisive measures for improving the organization of initial accounting at enterprises, organizations, institutions and kolkhozes and to complete the introduction of model forms of initial accounting documentation, providing full and reliable accounting of the expenditure of raw, other materials and fuel. To improve interaction with law-enforcement and monitoring organs in work on the prevention, determination and stopping of violations and abuses in the field of accounting and reporting.

For organs of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on detecting violations of rules of acceptance for operation of facilities completed in construction to exclude them from accounting.

6. For Gosbank USSR and Stroybank USSR to more actively use noncash transactions as a means of preliminary control over the observance of socialist legality in economic relationships, especially for the reliability of payment documents. To introduce, when it is economically feasible, a procedure of payment for consumer goods following their acceptance in for quality.

To strengthen bank control over settlements of procurement organizations with individual deliverers of agricultural products and to introduce on a wider scale a cashless procedure of payment for delivered products.

To adopt the proposal of Gosbank USSR concerning abolition of checks presented by enterprises, organizations and enterprises for obtaining monetary funds at institutions of Gosbank USSR.

7. USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union republics and ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies to intensify control over the use by citizens of living accommodations on the basis of the fact that they cannot be used for personal profit or for other mercenary purposes to the detriment of society's interests. To set up records of people subleasing (renting) dwelling accommodations, dachas, garden cottages and to ensure their strict observance of the requirements of the legislation regulating questions of subleasing (renting) housing.

For councils of ministers of union republics to establish a procedure of registering such contracts, conditions and maximal amounts of payment for the use by subleasees (renters) of living accommodations, property and provided services.

8. Councils of ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives:

to adopt measures for improving the operation of kolkhoz markets, expansion of their trade conducted by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and consumer cooperatives and strengthening control over the observance of trade rules. To make wider use for this purpose of resources provided by Decree No 40 of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 9 January 1956 "On Measures for the Further Development of Consumer Cooperatives";

to establish a procedure of keeping records of people engaged in the sale of agricultural products at kolkhoz markets, to expand the rights and to increase the responsibility of management of markets in the work of monitoring observance of trade rules, prevention and curbing of speculation and other forms of unearned income.

9. For councils of ministers of union republics:

to develop and to encourage the sale by the population of supplies of meat, milk, eggs and other animal-husbandry products produced in private subsidiary farms to state and cooperative procurement organizations at the places of production of these products;

to examine the question of removing some restrictions on the number and kinds of productive livestock on private subsidiary farms of citizens and where necessary to make more precise in a 3-month period the maximal norms for maintenance of livestock while taking into account local conditions;

to intensify control over the strict observance of prescribed norms and manner of maintaining livestock on private subsidiary farms of citizens and to determine responsibility for their violation in cases where it is not designated by existing legislation.

10. To prescribe that settlements for transactions involving a sum of more than 5,000 rubles made between citizens and enterprises, institutions and organizations are done by means of noncash transfer of funds through institutions of Gosbank USSR or state trade savings banks.

Citizens concluding transactions involving a sum in excess of 10,000 rubles as well as building a dwelling (dacha) costing more than 70,000 rubles are obliged to provide a financial organ with a declaration on the sources of receipt of the respective funds.

Citizens are obliged to provide a financial organ with a declaration of the sources of receipt of funds also on the demand of the executive committee of the local soviet of people's deputies or prosecuting attorney.

For the USSR Ministry of Finance, Gosbank USSR, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the USSR Ministry of Justice to establish within a 3-month period the procedure of conducting the indicated transactions and submitting a declaration.

11. For the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Ministry of Finance, Gosbank USSR and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social problems with the

participation of interested ministries and departments to present to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals concerning submission of changes in existing legislation stemming from the present resolution.

N. Ryzhkov  
Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

M. Smirnyukov  
Administrator of Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow, The Kremlin, 15 May 1986, No 575.

7097  
CSO: 1830/686

SOCIAL ISSUES

MORAL, ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF UNEARNED INCOMES CAMPAIGN NOTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug p 3

[Article by A. Kurkov, director of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee's Chief Internal Affairs Administration, under the rubric, "The Citizen, Society and the Law": "The Unearned Ruble"]

[Text] Leningrad--An elk in the city and a seal in the Neva drew more interest in the local newspapers than the recent criminal trial in the Leningrad City Court of a group of employees of the Sevzapkurortstroy [Northwest Resort Construction] Trust. In accordance with a prior agreement, officials and persons in positions of financial responsibility in this and a number of other organizations drew up fictitious documents attesting to the installation of costly plumbing equipment and then looted it and sold it to members of the public. Fourteen persons were put behind bars for a long term.

Why didn't the trial draw attention? It was an ordinary, unsensational crime that, unfortunately, does not evoke any emotion in many people. The campaign against unearned income and social parasitism is now being widely reported. This is very proper. But here is what is disturbing: It is primarily various types of illegal trade in markets, private hauling by car owners and state vehicle drivers, moonlighting and private seasonal construction work, etc. that come under repeated critical fire.

There's no question but what such socially damaging manifestations must be eradicated. In order to do so, I think that optimal means need to be found of regulating citizens' individual labor activity so as to rule out the unpaid use of state vehicles, equipment, fuel, raw materials and other materials. But it's still easier to catch a driver operating on the side than it is to expose, say, a group of embezzlers who have been eating away at the economy for years by embezzling public funds and padding report figures. It's also easier to charge a person behind a market counter with unearned income, even though he's not someone who buys up goods for resale. There's no use hiding the fact that the ease with which this can be done frequently tempts employees of the law-enforcement agencies, creating the appearance of activeness and aggressiveness in combating unearned income, and entices them with impressive statistics on a large number of cases. This is an undesirable tendency.

The reasons for social parasitism are numerous. I shall cite only what, in my view, is one of the main ones. As paradoxical as it may seem, it consists in indifference. In conditions of the atmosphere of untroubled optimism, bombast and lax standards that reigned for years, we gradually got used to and resigned ourselves to deviations from the norms of morality. At some enterprises, for example, the periodic placing of employees under guard for bribe-taking, theft and abuse of office became practically the backdrop of production activity.

Two years ago 11 employees of Glavlenplodovoshcheprom [Leningrad Gorispolkom's Chief Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry] went to trial for large-scale embezzlement. A year later, 14 more did. And at the present time large-scale thieves and crooked operators have been uncovered at a number of stores and depots. An investigation is in progress. Incidentally, Glavlenplodovoshcheprom is not the only system in which the law-enforcement agencies expose crooks and bribe-takers year after year. They are additionally uncovered in trade, consumer services, certain construction, supply and marketing organizations, and motor-transport enterprises. In addition to outright embezzlement, such people do not shun the acceptance of bribes from their fellow workers or members of the public. The purchase of tickets for a train, airplane or the theater, of medicine that is in short supply, or of a hotel room is accompanied by "gratitude" in the form of money. Wheeler-dealers in funeral bureaus and cemeteries who have lost the last remnants of conscience make money on people's grief.

The dividing up of the take also follows its own rules: the sales clerk "feeds" the section or department chief, who in turn "feeds" the store director. A taxi driver makes deductions for the dispatcher, the repair-zone mechanic and the director of the column. And of course, the one who stands at the beginning of the chain doesn't end up a loser, either.

Various sorts of rogues cleverly take advantage of the consumerist mentality. This is the second year now that we have been investigating a criminal case involving a criminal who has not yet been determined. Presenting himself as an official of various institutions, he offered assistance in buying a car--out of turn, of course. The scoundrel made money off of people's desire to satisfy their "I want" out of turn, pocketing 116 thousand rubles.

To take the book shortage. Shady operators aren't napping here, either. A certain V. Zarzhevskiy was recently sentenced to eight years for speculating in books. More than 110 thousand rubles in money and valuables was confiscated from him.

While condemning swindling and speculation, people often attribute their roots merely to the infamous shortage. If there isn't any shortage of goods, they say, the crook will disappear of his own accord. But let's take a look at the situation from a moral viewpoint. After all, it's not naive simpletons who take advantage of the services of the "procurers." Moved by a desire to obtain a special item, especially one that other people do not have, they quite willingly enter into contacts with people they know to be dishonest. They

themselves gives such people earned rupees, helping turn them into their opposite--unearned rupees, a source of unearned enrichment.

The militia frequently receives complaints from citizens who have been deceived by a scoundrel or fleeced by a speculator. Characteristically, the complaints arise only when someone has been deceived. For example, in a secluded spot some one has turned over something that was not at all what the buyer counted on. In some cases there are no complaints. Just as there is evidently no awareness of involvement in the crime that has been committed.

Three years ago V. Omelkov, a driver in the Krasnoye Znamya Association, sold stolen stockings, socks and yarn for half price to regular customers--employees of a kindergarten belonging to the Association imeni Kozitskiy. Neither the director, nor the physician, nor the kindergarten teachers and attendants--in short, no one out of 40 staff employees--made any attempt to stop the thief. And what's worse, in some places types like Omelkov are valued and given preferential treatment. They are recognized on sight; their telephone numbers are kept handy; they are given advance orders; and they are recommended to friends and acquaintances.

Notions of morality and ethics prove to have been turned inside out. We all condemn a speculator or bribe-taker. In our eyes, he is a criminal. But when it comes to those who, to all intents and purposes, have aided the criminal and encouraged him in his unlawful acts, public opinion frequently becomes apathetic, or even defends supposed victims.

I think I won't be mistaken if I say that embezzlement, bribes, extortion, the buying up of stolen goods and speculation are possible only on a soil that has been fertilized by public indifference and consumerist mentality. Their social danger consists not in their violation of the law and in the corrupting influence they have on people with whom they come in contact, especially young people. A passion for acquisition is awakened in young people, and a belief in the omnipotence of money takes root in them. Isn't this why high school graduates are more and more frequently taking jobs as appraisers in commission stores or with the state insurance administration, as bartenders, procurement agents for recycled materials, and gas pump operators? It is by no means the routine of the working routine that draws them to such jobs, as materials from criminal cases confirm.

While according great importance to the "intensification of conscience," if one may put it that way, it is no less important to use economic and other levers to regulate activities in spheres connected with consumer services. It is important to diminish, if not totally eliminate, the effect there of factors that prompt people to commit illegal acts. It is necessary to give people an incentive to be honest. Then it will become possible to devote the law-enforcement agencies' principal efforts to combating the most dangerous forms of extracting unearned income--embezzlement, crimes in office and economic crimes.

The stricter and more principled intradepartmental oversight becomes, the more significant the results in this area will be. So far that oversight works poorly. For three years V. Tarasov and N. Anishev, auditors with the

Leningrad Oblast Trade Unions' Council, "failed to notice" intrigues in the Vodnik Volunteer Sports Society. For 15 thousand rubles in bribes, they covered up 400 thousand rubles of embezzlement. This is no isolated case. In recent years criminal charges have been brought against 60 employees of the auditing staff of various departments in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast for similar improper deeds.

The effectiveness of oversight leaves something to be desired. This leads to sad consequences. Despite a pro forma toughening of measures, the number of so-called "pilferers" is not being reduced. At some enterprises in the food industry, one employee in three is caught pilfering products. Efforts against parasites and drunkards are relatively ineffective. For example, an idler living on income that is plainly unearned has a right to live in clover for three months before receiving an official warning from the militia. He is given a month to find a job. Some of them get a job for several days and then quit. Then the entire procedure has to be begun anew. Legal proceedings are cumbersome and sluggish. Parasites smirk and go on living parasitically for months, even years, before they can be brought to account.

Or take petty speculation. Administrative penalties are provided for it. This measure sobered up many of those who have embarked for the first time on the slippery path. But it has no effect whatsoever on inveterate speculators. The militia arrested A. Vasil'yev, M. Dybkov and A. Avdeyev 20 to 30 times each. In each of their arrests they got off with an insignificant fine and immediately set off to speculate again. It would seem to be time to put them on trial, but we have no right to do this! The law now has only become more lenient on them, whereas 10 years ago there were differentiated penalties in cases of repeated arrests. It seems that it would also be good idea to revise the provision of law that pertains to establishing the fact of buying up goods or products for resale at higher prices. Even when he has caught a speculator at the time of making a deal, a militia officer cannot fine him--he has to initiate a lengthy correspondence with the rayon administrative commission and wait a long time for results. And the law-breaker isn't napping. He often completely avoids even symbolic punishment.

I think that--consulting, without fail, with specialist practitioners--it is necessary to improve the methods of combating unearned income in the interest of strengthening the main principle of social justice: every ruble in our society should be honestly earned through work.

A good deal is being done in this direction and results are already apparent. In the first seven months of this year substantially more cases of bribery have been uncovered and halted than were last year. The number of speculators against whom criminal charges have been brought has risen. The campaign against thieves of socialist property has intensified, and cases of negligence, abuse of office, the defrauding of customers and engagement in forbidden commercial activity are being more actively uncovered.

Of course, we still do not always act purposefully and promptly, and coordination of the work of various services is rather weak. As experience shows, while eliminating their own shortcomings, militia officers need to rely even more on labor collectives, strengthen cooperation with other law-

enforcement and oversight agencies, more boldly renounce "professional isolation," invariably observe the principle of openness, and inform people about the acts of embezzlement and malfeasance for selfish purposes that are uncovered.

The lovers of easy money are presently consoling themselves with the hope that the measures that have been taken will prove to be just another one-shot campaign. Our civic and party duty is to deprive them of this illusion. Great and complex work has been begun. It requires a particular concentration of effort and a comprehensive approach to solving the problems, which are by no means simple, of eliminating shortcomings in the work of law-enforcement agencies, including the militia, as well as elsewhere. There are cases in which even militia officers prove not to be above reproach. We are especially strict in putting a stop to their misdeeds. The irreproachable performance of their official duties with support from the law and the public at large, openness and consistency can lead to the desired results.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

POLICE SERGEANT DESCRIBES SPECULATION AROUND BEROZKAS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug p 2

[Letter from Aleksandr Ternavskiy, Jr Sgt in the 47th Militia Division, Moscow, under the rubric, "Topic for Reflection": "What's Growing Under the 'Beriozka'?" ]

[Text] The second shift begins at 8:00. Today my post is the Beriozka Store at 39 Pyatnitskaya Street. At 8:05 Zhora, a tall, dark, charming man, walks past me; he greets me, smiles and walks on into the store. Three minutes later, after greeting all the sales clerks, he comes out and takes up a post nearby.

"Have you come to work," I ask.

"Yes," says Zhora, squinting from the sun.

He isn't deceiving me. He really has come to work. An affluent-looking customer comes out of the store and heads for the subway. Zhora, who has been closely studying a crack in the sidewalk, perks up and takes off after him. He has gone off to "count salmon" or, in other words, "quarry coupons." In normal language that means persuading the owner of Vneshposyltorg coupons [Vneshposyltorg is a foreign trade association responsible for the export of Soviet industrial and food products to Soviet citizens and institutions abroad] to sell them, say, for twice their face value and then tricking him by paying him half that amount. In legal language that means mutual speculation for the purpose of gain as defined in Art. 154 of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

There's no use following him: You won't catch him red-handed, anyway. Those "quarriers" know each of us inside out. I'll have to wait. In 20 minutes Zhora appears feeling quite confident. His eyes look triumphant behind his dark glasses, although he tries to look indifferent. His "shoveler" (a small bag for money and documents) has clearly gotten heavier, and Zhora is not afraid that the deceived citizen will return or report him to the militia. Zhora is intelligent. He's an engineer, a graduate student with a residence permit for Alma-Ata, but he lives in Moscow and is presently on a "merit" academic leave. And he has very clever hands--the hands of a magician.

You ask just where I, a police officer, am looking.

I'm watching the speculator Alik drive up to the store in a Volga. He is from a "quarrier," and he also greets me and the sales clerks and then gets down to work. And I continue to look: Her comes the elegant Misha Shmelkin, a woman at Supermarket No. 50. He's with Lena. Misha and Lena don't yet have a business the size of Enora and Alik, and they are riding in a taxi. Lena sells hard-to-find shoes for coupons: She has an open, innocent look, is charming and delicate--wouldn't you buy them from a person like that?

The day starts to get in full swing, and there are more and more people in the store. And there are more and more of my acquaintances there, too.

"Skipper" (Mikhail Zinov'yevich Klyivanskiy, born 1900) drives up in a taxi. "Empties" (Vladimir Kirillovich Alekseyuk) flashes by in a red Zhiguli. Sitting beside him is "Light" (Tatyana Vladimirovna Kalashnikova, b. 1928, employed as a nursemaid). The "Warrant Officer" (Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Pytay, of the taxi and motor-vehicle fleet) gets out of a taxi. Yes, I have one who is a warrant officer.

The clock hands relentlessly move forward. Why, here are Tsvetko and the "Cossack" already. A watchman, a dispatcher, a stevedore, a driver, an instructor at the Harvest Volunteer Sports Society, a quality controller, a lifeguard, a disabled veteran in the second group, an engineer, the manager of a photography studio--my notebook is already bulging with their telephone numbers, addresses, nicknames, vehicle license numbers, etc.

Their work day is tense and nerve-racking. But it's by no means the situation that makes it nerve-racking. They all give me a friendly smile, start up conversations, ask about one another (Has "Skipper" been here yet? Has "Empties" driven by?), and take an interest in my problems and health. They may offer a certain sum or any variety of services. It's not to their advantage for them to quarrel with me. Because I can put a stop to their business. But not forever. Only for three hours: I can take them down to the district headquarters to have their papers checked. Yet three hours cost a million rubles a lot, and for this reason they try not to leave their passports home.

For us with militia beats, the route on which the Berinzhka is located is the most difficult and unpleasant--distressing, I would say. I've worked for many years with agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Days, months, and years go by. Time passes, and our life is changing. The party and the state meet, and new decrees and laws are being promulgated.

Yet they are still here. They are still doing fine. They exchange a Kolya for a Zhiguli, a Zhiguli for a Volga, a one-room apartment for a two-room, a two-room for a three-room. They dress in the finest clothes, sit in restaurants and give "picnics." And they always smile at me.

Why? Sometimes you lose your patience and take one of them down to headquarters after a "fat" deal--take him against the law!--and he good-naturedly admonishes you: "Why bother, commander? You'll let me go, anyway."

Yes, we let him go. And what did we make "stick"? He "found" the coupons or received them as a "gift." His documents were in order; he's not a parasite: somewhere or other he's nominally employed as a watchman or a dispatcher, and no one has filed any complaint against him. It would be possible, in general, to catch him red-handed at the time he was making a deal, but not for me, but for officers of the Department for Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, so he wouldn't recognize who they were. But in order to do that, it would be necessary to carry out a whole operation, and to do so for each one of the speculators separately. And then what? There's no speculation: he bought, say, a thousand coupons for a thousand rubles. The "seller" will never admit that he was deceived.

Of course, I understand that there are not all that many Beriozka Stores and that this would seem to be a local problem: speculators are robbing speculators, and no one's dipping into the state's pocket. But look what goes on in these stores! By my observations these stores' main customers have never been abroad and undoubtedly never will be, but they buy up everything available.

Why?

Shouldn't we return to the system that people say used to exist: personal coupon books issued in the names of the users? Maybe specialists will find my question naive, but I think it's necessary to explain to everyone simply and understandably why a Soviet oil worker who has come back, say, from Western Europe buys special goods with special money at special stores, while an oil driller from Tyumen, say, who has been extracting oil for that same Europe has no such opportunity. Since the Beriozka Stores exist, it's necessary that we who walk past them also know why they exist. If they exist for the general benefit of the state, does that mean for us, too? There's no need to think we won't understand. Our people are educated and will figure things out. Are these Beriozkas, which corrupt public attitudes and give rise to speculators, really so necessary? It's said that because of them our Soviet people do not waste hard currency abroad but turn it over to the state in order to receive coupons. Yet the state has to pay hard currency for Beriozka goods. Granted, this probably works out advantageously. But we ought to count up the profits generated behind the blind-shrouded, mirror-like store windows and the losses that are caused in front of them.

From the Beriozkas there are strong threads running to the commission stores, the second-hand markets and the flea markets.

A decree on unearned income was just recently adopted. My notebook contains 24 names and addresses--and that's hardly all! After all, I have only one post. And how many such posts are there throughout the country as a whole? I have gone both to my superiors, who are first-rate professionals, and to the Department for Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and

Speculation--they say that we can't yet do anything significant with these crooks.

Just who can I, a police officer and servant of law and order, ask: Why is that the way it is, and how long will it be that way?

FROM THE EDITORS: You'll agree that the young militia beat officer A. Ternavskiy asks difficult, pressing questions. How are we to go about looking for the answers to them? Together with our readers and people in appropriate positions of authority. The editors hope to hear their views.

But first let's agree on the topic of conversation. Like the letter's author, we have no doubt that the money earned by Soviet specialists abroad has been received by them for honest work that deserves every respect. The question is why this money sometimes becomes the object of speculative deals. We also know that the percentage of trade done in the system of Beriozka stores is minuscule in terms of the country's total trade. As we see it, that means that the barrier to the speculator at the Beriozka's doors should be all that more reliable. Why isn't this the case?

This is what we would like to discuss. These are the sort of questions one is led to ask by the observations contained in the letter of point-duty officer A. Ternavskiy.

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**SOCIAL ISSUES**

**KaSSR: SUPREME COURT PLENUM URGES MEASURES AGAINST DRUG ABUSE**

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 October 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word report on a recent plenum of the Kazakh Supreme Court. The plenum discussed a report on the need for legislation against drug abuse. Courts were urged to consider the question in upcoming sessions and to have greater participation in investigating cases.

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